IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

DON'T

Believe for a moment that quality cycles could be had cheap. High grade quality cycles and not nasty ones supplied at moderate prices. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XIII NO. 175— BOMBAY SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN :—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand

For freights and other particulars apply to Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO Agents.

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th July	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA •	10,902
15th "	DELTA •		7,622
22nd "	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th "	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA•	11,089
12th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA•	16,100
26th "	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th "	CHINA		7,952
17th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
24th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st "	RAZMAK	MALWA •	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th "	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA •	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th "	RAZMAK	NALDERA x...	15,953
19th "	DEVANHA		8,151
26th "	RAZMAK	MOREA •	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th "	RANCHI		16,100
23rd "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA•	11,089
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th "	RANPURA		16,585
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA •	10,941
27th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA•	10,902
27th "	RANCHI		16,100
31st "	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th "	RAZMAK	MOREA•	10,918
24th "	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd "	RAWALPINDI		16,130
29th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

•Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
" " " Marseilles " 72, " 62, & " 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
" " " Marseilles " 50, " " 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China." on the 31st March 1926.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First saloon "A" return tickets at Special reduced Rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the New s.s. "RANPURA" due Bombay on the 11th September. The rates are as follows :—

To London and back by sea, £105.
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions, £120.
To Marseilles and back, £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th "	DUMANA	8,427

• Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
24th July	JEYPORE*	5,318	
4th Aug.	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
6th "	NARKUNDA	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th "	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th "	SICILIA	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

*Cargo Vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
29th July	BANKURA	& P. Gulf Ports
31st "	VITA	Busreh via Karachi. Busreh via Karachi
5th Aug.	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM and POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRY, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Meerut City.
Ambala City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Ambala Cant.		Okara (Dist Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu.	Peshawar Cant.
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Multan City	Srinagar

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Sai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 897.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O., British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,200,000
Reserved Fund	£ 800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E. C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. E. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye. Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanu Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8. 2 DramsRs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to—

NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE
Kandi, Bengal, India.

Tele: "Ulcus," Kandi.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1897)

STRIKING PROGRESS:

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF ECONOMICAL AND CAREFUL MANAGEMENT RESULT IN ASSETS EXCEEDING

2 1/2 CRORES TO-DAY.

THE COMPANY TO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH.

Head Office:
214, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital	... Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June, 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes for certainly.

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates :—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—

Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Telephone No. 1220.

LOOK AT THIS

Mr. A. K. Davey of Park Town, Madras insured his life for Rs. 5,000 under Policy No. 275 on 14th May, 1919. He paid premiums regularly to May 1922. The premium instalment of Rs. 128-10 due 14th November, 1922 was not paid. Mr. Davey died on 12th March, 1923, four months after last unpaid premium. The over due premium has still not been paid.

Allowing the benefit of the Non-forfeiture condition, the Company admitted the claim in full for *Rs.* 5,000 which thus became payable to the heirs of the deceased.

Not a little of the popularity of the Zenith is due to the liberality with which it thus treats its policy holders and their heirs.

To ensure liberal treatment insure with the Zenith.

ZENITH

LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD,
123, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY INVESTMENT WHICH DOES NOT DEPRECIATE IN VALUE

IS A

Life Assurance Policy

INSURE WITH

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No 879, Mahim-Agar (now Sayani Road) near Elphinstone Road Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for period ended 31st March, 1925.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th July, 1925, to 25th July, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JUGATRAM AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 29th April, 1925.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after Tuesday, the 28th July 1925 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 11th July 1925.

C23663

NOTICE

THE FIFTH ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, Ltd. will be held on SUNDAY, the 26th July, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at LAXMIBAG, New Bhatwadi Road, Bombay, when members are requested to attend.

K. D. KHOTE,
Hony. Secretary.

R1509

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 27th July, 1925, to MONDAY, the 10th August, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

N.B.—Dividend Warrants for the half year ending 30th June, 1925, will be posted to the shareholders at their registered addresses on and after the 11th August, 1925. Intimation of any change in address should be given to the Bank immediately.

C23690

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client, Mr. Benjamin Joseph Penker, that his wife Bai YAKOBETHBAI, daughter of late Mr. Samuel Reubin Penker, is not under our client's protection and is living separate from him without his consent and against his will and he will not be responsible for her debts howsoever or howsoever incurred.

Dated this 24 day of July 1925.

LALA AND CO.
Solicitors, High Court.

C23755

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KHANDESH LAXMIVILAS MILLS, CO. LTD.

JALGAON EAST KHANDESH.

THROUGH our present capelor, about 300 tins of groundnut oil and 4 tons of its cake are being extracted daily and arrangements are being made to squeeze about 1000 tins oil and 14 tons cake every day. Agency is to be offered to sell oil and cake and to purchase groundnuts, groundnuts seeds and other oily grains. Apply for commission and conditions.

MANAGER.

Jalgaon, 11th July 1925.

R1516

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF WOODEN FITTINGS FOR COACHING STOCK.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 21st August, 1925, for the supply of wooden fittings, such as window frames, louvres, doors, seats, etc., required for the interior finish of coaching stock. Deliveries to commence 1st October, 1925, and to be completed by 31st December, 1925.

2. Detail specifications and drawings can be obtained from the Ag: Chief Mechanical Engineer, Parel, on payment of Rs. 15/ per set.

3. No special forms of tender will be issued; tenderers should tender on their own form, or by letter, and envelopes, containing the tender should be clearly marked: "Tender for the supply of wooden fittings for coaching stock."

4. A sum of Rs. 1,000/- must be deposited with and sent direct to the Cashier, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as earnest money, at the time of submitting tenders, without which no tender will be considered. The deposit must be in cash or currency notes only on which no interest will be allowed.

5 The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement and deposit as security a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the value of the order (subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/-). This deposit must be wholly in cash (on which no interest will be allowed) or wholly in Government paper, the market value of which is equal to deposit required and it will be liable to forfeiture in case of failure to fulfil the terms and conditions of the agreement.

6. The result of the tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal, Calcutta.

7 The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender, or any tender.

R. McLEAN.
Agent.

Victoria Terminus.
G. I. P. Ry., Bombay.

C23749

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received upto 12 noon on the 19th August, 1925 for the work of "Proposed extension to the Civil Hospital and B. J. Medical School at Ahmedabad." the approximate cost of which is Rs. 63,106.

2. Blank forms and other information can be had from the Undersigned's office during working days upto 17th August, 1925.

3. Acceptance or rejection of any tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, without assigning any reasons therefor.

(Sd.) G. D DAFTARY.
Executive Engineer,
Ahmedabad Division.

C23766

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, PAREL BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for furniture and fittings (wooden) required for King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 3rd August, 1925, before 1 p.m. (B. T.).

Forms of tenders can be obtained at the Office of the Dean at the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, on any working day. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the Dean's Office.

Tenders will be delivered into the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, together with the earnest money and the tenders will be superscribed "Tender for the furniture and fittings for the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel".

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.)
DEAN,
K. E. M. Hospital & G. S. M. College.

C23750

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. AHMEDALLY LOOKMANJI BOOTWALLA, of Bombay Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that land admeasuring 408 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and bearing Plot No. 52 of the Board's Lal Baug Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded, on the North-east by a forty feet Road, on the South-west by plot No. 53 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, on the South-East by the 20 feet Road, on the North-west by plot No. 39 of the said Estate forms a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 2569 and Cadastral Survey No. 53/74, Division Parel, Sewri and a part of and is assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 545 (4-4a) and Street No. 9c-9cc.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of the Packmodia Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 6961-62, St. Nos. 77 to 85, containing by admeasurement 279 square yards be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2677 and 2678, New Nos. 9684 and 9685, Old Survey No. 1210 and 1211 and New Survey No. 4508 and 4509, Cadastral Survey No. 4295 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded, on the East by the Sweepers passage, on the West by the Packmodia Street aforsaid, on the North by the property of Lookmanji Sullemanji, on the South by sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Tyabally Abdullally Haveliwalla and others.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land at Matheran in the District of Kolaba, Sub-district Karjat, containing by admeasurement fifteen gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly noted as No. 184 in a map or plan of the said Matheran deposited in the Office of the Collector of Kolaba and which place of land is bounded on the East by Government Waste land, on the West by boundary line of the Matheran Steam Tramway, on the South by Government Waste land separating Development Street Plot No. 14B from it and on the North by Development Scheme Plot No. 14, compound No. 2 and it is situate in the Registration District of Kolaba.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Munji Vile Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Shasti, District Thana, known as Kaliwde set bearing Survey No. 181, Pot No. 13, admeasuring 3¾ gunthas and Pot No. 14 gunthas 5¼ making together 9 gunthas.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1925.

THAKORDAS AND DARU
Purchaser's Attorneys.

23764

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY. NO 661 of 1925.

Re: MAHOMEDALLY KALABHAI KHOJA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Khadak, lately carrying on business as Import and Export and General Merchant, under the name and Style of the Alliance Trading Co., and also in his own name at Lohar Chawl and now Unemployed. An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 1st September, 1925 at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 22nd day of July 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI.
Chief Clerk.

C23761

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HIRALAL & CO., Attorneys for R. G. Kanakia of Messrs. R. P. Wagle and Co., will sell the goodwill of the said Messrs. R. P. Wagle & Co., which carried on an extensive business in imports of piece-goods at Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on or about Thursday, the 30th day of July, 1925, at 3 p.m. at their Office, situate at 80, Esplanade Road, within the Fort.

Intending purchasers are requested to send in their offers to the undersigned at their Office mentioned above, with a deposit of 25 per cent. of the price offered and the balance will be payable by the Purchaser at the time when he is declared the purchaser.

HIRALAL & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.

C23760

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1930 of 1925.

Pai BAKULABAI, widow of Sakharam Gynoba Bagne, of Bombay, Vir Shaiva Lingayat Inhabitant, residing at Bhandari Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) PARSHURAM ABAJI JAMBOORE, of Bombay, Vir Shaiva Lingayat Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Thakurdwar Road, outside the Fort. (2) DAGDU HARI SATBHAI, also of Bombay, Vir Shaiva Lingayat Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Bhanderi Street, outside the Fort. (3) ABA GOVIND SHETE, also of Bombay, Vir Shaiva Lingayat Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Durgadevi, without the Fort, (4) BALA NARAYAN HONRAO, also of Bombay, Vir Shaiva Lingayat Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort, (5) MANOHAR GOVIND ITCHAPURE, also of Bombay, Vir Shaiva Lingayat Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kumbharwada, outside the Fort, (6) MARUTI BAPU SHENDE, also of Bombay, Vir Shaiva Lingayat Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Null Bazar, outside the Fort and (7) NARAYAN SHIVAPPA WAKADE, also of Bombay, Vir Shaiva Lingayat Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kumbharwada, outside the Fort of Bombay, all members of the Vir Shaiva Lingayat Community of Bombay for themselves and other members of the said Vir Shaiva Lingayat community of Bombay. ... Defendants.

To,

The Members of the Vir Shaiva Lingayat Community of Bombay

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza on the 7th day of July, 1925 Notice is hereby given under Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed in this Honourable Court by the Plaintiff abovenamed against the Defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves and on behalf of the Vir Shaiva Lingayat Community of Bombay praying as follows:—

(a) That it may be declared that the Plaintiff is entitled to erect a Samadhi on her husband's grave in the burial ground belonging to the Community and situate at Worlee on payment of usual fee

(b) That the Defendants may be restrained by an Order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from interfering with the Plaintiff her servants and agents in constructing such Samadhi.

(c) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the Defendants may be restrained from interfering with the grave of the Plaintiff's husband.

(d) That the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff's costs of this suit.

AND take further notice that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 7th day of September, 1925.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR.

18th day of July, 1925.

Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER AND SENJIT.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C23768

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 and of the MALABAR TIMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, having its Registered Office at Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

KARIMBHOY SHAMSUDDIN, a firm, carrying on business at Khokha Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

BY an order made on the 2nd day of July, 1925, in the above matter on the petition dated the 13th day of December, 1924, of the abovenamed petitioners it was *inter alia* ordered that the Malabar Timber Company, Limited, abovenamed be wound up by the Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 AND Nanabhoy Hormasji Moos, Esquire, was appointed Liquidator of the said Company, without security.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1925.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE AND DEVIDAS.
Petitioners' Attorneys,
5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

C23759

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1656 of 1925.

VASANT GANPAT WADKE and Others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

SHANKAR GAURU WADKE. Defendant.

To,

SHANKAR GAURU WADKE,
The Defendant Abovenamed.

WHEREAS the above-named Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in the High Court at Bombay against you *inter alia* for an order that you may be ordered to render a true and full account of your management of the estate of the deceased Ganpat Shankar Wadke and to pay the balance to the plaintiffs for administration of the estate of the said deceased by the Hon'ble High Court and for accounts and that you may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 2,868-1-9 or any other sum which This Hon'ble Court thinks proper and to deliver to them the furniture of the deceased or a sum of Rs. 300 being the value thereof, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum till judgment on all sums wrongfully with-held by you from the Plaintiffs and for costs and interest on judgment and for further relief, and you are by the usual writ of the Hon'ble High Court summoned to appear in the said Court on the 11th day of August, 1925, at 11-15 a.m. to answer the summons in person or by an Advocate instructed by an Attorney able to answer all material questions relating to this Suit account.

Please take notice that in default of your appearance on the aforesaid day as per said writ, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you are required to bring with you or send by your Attorney any document in your possession or power material for Plaintiffs' case or on which you rely.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1925.

DIVEKAR & BHAGWAT.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

23762

AUCTION SALES

J. S MODY & CO

Auctioneers,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MATUNGA, UPPER MAHIM, TWO MINUTES' WALK FROM B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, MATUNGA STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Motibhai Lakhmidas, in exercise of the Power of sale given to him under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 27th day of January, 1923 and made between Janakprasad Lahuram, Receiver of the estate of the late Kissanlal Shridhar in suit No. 47 of 1908 in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay of the first part and Bai Nangi, widow of Kissanlal Shridhar of the second part and the said Mr. Motibhai Lakshmidas of the third part Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on Thursday, the 30th day of July, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate at Matunga, Upper Machim, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 3,500 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 511, New No. 4361, New Survey Nos. 1376, and 2-1366, Cadastral No. 435 of Mahim Division and Collector's New Nos. 4236 4231, Cadastral No. 431 of Mahim Division. New Survey Nos. 5/1317 and 3/1376 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. No. 4007 and Street No. 368 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the vacant land belonging to late Pandit Kissonlal Shridhar and partly by the land purchased by the widow Bai Nangi in her own name, on or towards the South by the land belonging to the Church of Solacco and on or towards the East of F. S. De'Silva and partly by the land of Josephine Mary Misquitta and partly by the land of Godavaribai and on the West by the vacant land belonging to Salvation Church.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgages, at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BYREN & CO.

On SUNDAY, the 26th inst. 10 a.m. at "Davar Mansions" Labrunam Road, Gamdevi. Auction Sale of very rare and artistic made to order household, dining, drawing and bed room furniture. Best plated ware, crockery and table cutlery and ornaments. A chance to own very high class and well made pieces of furniture in this auction sale occurs.

BYREN & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
87, Apollo St.
Telephone: 24727.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 26TH JULY, 1925, AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.).

AT THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE BUNGALOW OF SHETH LALLUBHAI NATHU AT GAMDEVI NEAR POLICE STATION, OPPOSITE SUNDER MAHAL.

Auction Sale of specially made to order by well-known manufacturers solid teak and Blackwood latest type Household highly polished Drawing, Dining and Bedroom complete Furniture, single and double Glass door alymrah, corner Cabinets, Silver show cases, Phonograph, sweet toned, Piano, Marble statue Ice box rich glass silver, and platedware, etc.

On SUNDAY, the 26th July 1925 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the above place specially made to order by well-known makers solid teak and black wood richly carved highly polished drawing dining and bedroom furniture including dining table, dining arm chairs, meat safe dumbwaiters, drawing room rich stain and velvet lined complete sets of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and chairs marble top table, centre table Flower Vases, mirror back full size side board Cabinets, corner Cabinets, Jardinieres stand, ward robes, leather lined sofas, dressing and washing Tables book stand, plain Teapoys umbrella-stands arm and armless chairs, wall brackets, type writer, Babagadi, wall Clocks rich glass plated and China ware, etc.

Property of a private gentleman and others. Catalogues are published and goods on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneer.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO-DAY SATURDAY, the 25th July, 1925 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman—dining tables, cupboards, iron stove, one large Austrian safe, bentwood chairs, easel, flower pot stands hat-stand, screens, one piano, bath tub, etc.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of Messrs. Pateli Bros. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Nanabhoy Hormusjee Kaka.

1 Second-hand English Canoe Victoria.
1 Second-hand Vis-a-vis.

To-morrow SUNDAY, the 26th July 1925 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Champsy Terrace," Altamount Road, Khamballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dinner wagons, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, drawing room suite, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, reclining sofas, easy chairs, low chairs, hat stands, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, ice box, phonograph, meat safes, cupboards, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 60 FULL PRESSED BALES UGANDA COTTON (SLIGHTLY COUNTRY DAMAGED.)

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot on account of the Underwriters about 31 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton (slightly country damaged) lying at Sewri in godown No. 137-J and 29 bales full pressed Uganda cotton (slightly country damaged) in godown No. 13.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY the 30th July, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Anik House," Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture of the latest design, large and small dining table, arm and without arm chairs, fancy sideboards and dinner wagons, carpets, ice boxes, glass, crockery and platedware, drawing room Chesterfield suites, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, his master's voice cabinet gramophone, table, ornaments, wall clocks, fancy cabinets, ornaments, revolving top writing tables, lock and silver show cases, small and large writing tables, one sweet tone cottage piano by Brimsmead and Sons, revolving book stands, phonographs, hat stands, table fans, china vases perambulators, Chinaware, reclining sofas, easy chairs, corner cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, easy chairs, etc., etc.

One "Douglas" motor cycle with side car.

The property of Captain C. H. McDermolt.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the arvertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A SMART TYPIST for a Solicitors Office. Apply to Box No. 904, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23767

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER. "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A.

WANTED—TYPIST on Rs 30/. Apply personally SYAL TRADING COMPANY, Laxmi Building, 11th Khetwadi Lane.
A. R 1510.

WELCOME BUSINESS by small investment, large profits. Particulars (Booklet) From CHHATBAR CO., Jamnagar.
R1387

WANTED.—CLERKS AND TYPISTS to buy "Penn's Practical Shorthand." Learnt in four hours: speed upto 150 words within a week. Marvellous system by American expert. Saves your money and time. Price Re. 1, Postage 1 anna. THE ENLARGOPHOT CO., Gaiety Theatre Building Bori Bunder, Bombay.
R1512

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GUJARATI B.A., of American University, obtained Commercial Training (Diploma). Wanted SITUATION in any capacity. Write Box No. 901, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1492

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT desires POST immediately, excellent references. Salary Rs. 100. Write Box No. 903, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1507

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AIRY and convenient OFFICES in the Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at reduced rents. Lift available.
C23641

TO BE LET.—For Vegeterian Hindus only. Top Floor, Gilbert Building, Babulnath 2nd Cross Road. Four bed rooms, Hall and outhouses. Apply to KANJI CURSONDAS CO., Elphinstone Circle.
C R1514

FINE OFFICE ROOMS—In Nanjee Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle, third floor, Lift central business locality. Well lighted. Ventilated and commanding excellent view, highly suitable for big office, area 1750 square feet including Mezannine floors Rent Rs. 200 only. Apply :—DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R1402

TO BE LET—Ready for immediate occupation, New Godowns 70'x25'x25' fit for Printing Presses, Electric and Engineering Workshop and Mill Stores and Shipchandlers goods or Handlooms Factory at Lamington Road. Apply M. S. KHESHVALA AND SONS, 75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C

TO LET—From 1st August, one OFFICE ROOM in a prominent business locality in Fort, opposite Clock Tower, Esplanade Road, with two independent entrances and about 225 square feet in area. Apply K. P. DAVAR and Co., Architects, N. M. Wadia Building, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort.
C R 1506.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

THE BEGUM NURSERY—Nurserymen and dealers in Plants of every description can supply Manure, Red Earth and Pots of sizes. Khetwadi 6th Lane, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4. Prop.—S. S. TAKLE.

QUETTA LOVELY PEACHES.—Six pounds 10/-. Delivery Free end July. Picking packing scientific. Quality finest. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
F R1349

PERSONAL.

DR. H. GHOSE, of Ramwadi Kalbadevi, is going to see a case in Gulbarga will return after a week, patients are requested to note.
P R1517

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WONDERFUL CAMERA.—Complete pictures in 2 minutes direct on cards 2" x 3 1/2". No Films, No Plates, No Dark room. Complete Camera, with Cards, Developer etc. Rs. 15 only. Post packing Rs. 1-4 extra. NOVELTY TRADING CO., 48, Morarji Gakuldas Chawl, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.
R. 1490.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

EXPORT-IMPORT :—Influential Businessman (Graduate) desires to join respectable firm or capitalist with substantial finance. Yearly profits Rs. 75,000/- Secured. Highest references. Bonafide inquiries to Post Office Box 449.
R R. 1487.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

MACHINERY, GIN-PRESS, ENGINE-BOILERS, OIL ENGINES; GRINDING OIL-RICE MILLS, PUMPS, LATHES, SAW MACHINES; OIL PRESSES, Etc.- Direct importers and suppliers. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
K B12

MEDICAL.

DISPENSARY FOR SALE immediately. Price Rupees 1,000. No. offers. Apply DOCTOR, C/o. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 1511.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc., Subjects :—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ACCOUNTANCY.—Individual attention, moderate charges, excellent results in London Chamber and Corporation of Accountants Examinations since 1906. Terms and Prospectus from THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Ambitious students desiring to appear in the CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTANTS (F.C.R.A.), London Chamber of Commerce and other Exams. of May and June 1926, are requested to join earlier. A new class in SPECIALISED BANKING will begin from August. Moderate fees payable by instalments. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL, Bhesania Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

FOR MATRIC STUDENTS.—K. S. DESAI'S COACHING CLASS in Science and Mathematics. Time 6 o'clock in the evening Marwadi Vidyalaya High School, Sandhurst Road.
M R1500

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195, Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
N W8

TYPEWRITER PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY REDUCED.—Call or write for Price List. Secondhand Empire No.1 with Back Spacer, Rs. 75. Oliver No. 5 Rs. 85. No. 9, Rs 125. Remingtons and 11 F'scap and Brief from Rs. 110 upwards. Very slightly used Remington No 10 Latest Model Rs. 195. Hammond Multiplex Rs. 95. Underwood No. 5 Rs. 125. Rebuilt Remington etc., etc. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
S.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS :-

	Rs.
Corona latest Improved Model, New	195
Corona Four (Four-bank Keyboard), New	225
Remington Portable, New	234
Fox Portable (Shop-soiled)	125
Senta Portable (German), New	150
Underwood 5 Rs. 100, Remington 10 from	100
Empire No. 1 with Back spacer (Fine)	100
L. C. Smith Brief Size Rs. 85, Hammond Multi	85

Rebuilt Typewriters: Remington 10 and 11 and Oliver 9 and 11, Exceptionally low prices. Ribbons Carbon Papers. Repairs to All Makes.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T S

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ELECTRIC THERMAL RUSSIAN BATH.- Nurse attendance. Open 9 to 9. 199, Hornby Road, opp. Taraporevalla.
T. R1515

AMERICAN STYLE LETTER HEADS printed with American types. Design book free. TAJ PRINTING WORKS, opposite Hongkong Bank, Fort, Bombay.
T R1505

SPORTS.

"RACING WRINLES" —How to win at racing. Showing how to make every bet a stonewall certainty. Re. 1. "Medicus System". A system that *never loses*. Is fully explained. It is impossible to lose. Every bet a winning one. Rs. 5. KING AND CO., Booksellers, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S R1498

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
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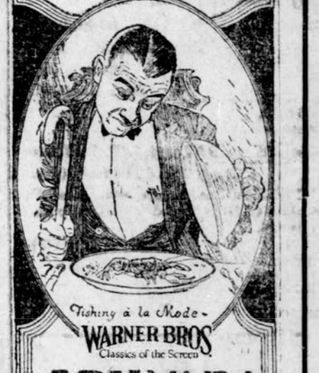

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BOMBAY COUNCIL INTERPELLATIONS.

TERRITORIAL FORCE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

*1. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (Poona City): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The total number of units of the Territorial Force in the presidency.

(b) The total number of persons constituting the said units according to the communities to which they belong?

(c) The places where the said units are located?

(d) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table all the Government notifications and resolutions issued by the Government of Bombay or the Government of India regarding the formation of the Territorial Force?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: (a) four. (b) 11th/2nd Bombay. Pioneers 658
12th/2nd Bombay. Pioneers 401
All Parsis.

INSPECTOR OF DRAWING AND CRAFTWORK.

4. Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): (1) Will Government be pleased to state what are the qualifications of the present Inspector of drawing and craftwork and what are his duties? Is he a practising artist? What salary and allownces does he draw?

(2) Will Government be pleased to state what is meant by the words "craftwork" contained in the designation of the inspector of drawing and craftwork?

The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (1) The post of inspector of drawing and craftwork is at present held by Mr. R. A. Hoggarth. He received his university education at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, London, S.W., where he obtained the Diploma of the Royal College of Art in the School of Design. He also went through the "special course" for teachers at the Royal College of Art. He was a Senior Art Master at the School of Art, Bath. He was articled draughtsman in the Drawing Office of the Albion Cabinet Works, Bath. He taught Art subjects and supervised the craft classes, woodcarving, metalwork, cardboard work and clay modelling as Senior Art Master at the Whitgiff Middle School, Croydon. He was also a senior Art master at the Khedivich Secondary School, Cairo. He was, besides, Examiner of Drawing under the Ministry of Education, Egypt, and a Member of the Commission for the organization of the Government Examinations held by the Egyptian Ministry of Education.

The inspector of drawing is responsible for the inspection and administration of all drawing classes in primary and secondary schools and has to organise all art examinations. He is a member of the examination board which conducts such examinations. He is also appointed a visitor to the normal school of the Sir J. J. School of Art.

He is not a practising artist in the sense that he does not produce works of art for sale.

His pay on 1st January 1925, including allowances, was Rs. 1,300 per mensem (Rs. 1,050 pay *plus* Rs. 250 overseas pay). In addition to pay, he gets compensatory allowance at the rate of Rs. 300 per mensem for six months during the year.

(2) The word "craftwork" covers such industrial arts and handicrafts as wood lacquer work, gold and silver work, cloth printing, wood carving, ivory carving, pottery, basket-making, inlaying work, etc.

CRAFT WORK INSPECTED BY INSPECTOR.

5. Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state (a) the nature of craft work inspected by the inspector of drawing and craftwork; and

(b) the places where it is taught?

The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (a) Such industrial arts or handicrafts as wood lacquer work, gold and silver work, cloth printing, carving, sandal wood carving, ivory carving, pottery, basket-making, inlaying work, etc.

(b) In the villages or towns in which the craft is carried on.

(2) In the Reay Art Workshops attached to the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

In the technical or industrial schools a little wood carving, inlaying or pierced work in wood is done (e.g., V. J. Technical School, Poona, the Kingn Edward VII Technical School, Dhulia, and the School of Industry, Ratnagiri).

(3) In primary schools under the new syllabus the handwork to be taught will, in many cases, be the local crafts or cottage industries.

DUTIES OF THE INSPECTOR.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) what were the duties originally ssigned to the present insnpector or drawing and craftwork;

(b) what changes have since been made in his position;

(c) and the reasons for the changes?

The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (a) The duties originally assigned to the present inspector of drawing and craftwork were as under:—

"That he will visit Government and aided schools, inspect and examine the drawing classes in such schools, give advice to the drawing teachers, report regularly to Government upon the progress of the classes and the efficiency of the teachers and organise the drawing and art examinations. He will be subordinate to the Principal of the School of Art."

(b) While at first he worked directly under the Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, in all matters, he now works directly under the Director of Public Instruction in all matters relating to the inspection and administration of drawing classes in the primary and secondary schools except those arising out of the administration of those classes which affect the teaching of art in this presidency.

(c) Administratively this was a more convenient arrangement.

ART CONSULTING ARCHITECT TO GOVERNMENT.

7. Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Principal, School of Art, and the Consulting Architect to Government work in co-ordination?

(b) If so, how often was the advice of the Principal obtained by the Consulting Architect to Government?

*This question was asked at the meeting held in February-March 1925 when an *ad interim* reply was given.

The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (a) Although the Consulting Architect to Government and some members of his staff lecture at the School of Architecture there is no official connection between the office of the Consulting Architect to Government and the School of Art.

(b) This question does not arise.

ADMINISTRATION OF TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENTS.

2. Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-government, as senior Minister, be pleased to state whether the Ministers have urged at any meeting of the Joint Board that the transferred departments should be administered on the principle of joint responsibility of all the Ministers for all the departments in their charge?

(b) If so, with what result?

The Honourable Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain: The deliberations of the Honourable Board are confidential. This question therefore cannot be answered.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

3 Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): With reference to the statement laid on the table, showing the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee per department, and the action taken by Government on them, will Government be pleased to lay on the table a further statement showing the action taken by them on all those matters which have been shown in the former statement as being under consideration?

The Honourable Mr. H. S. Lawrence: The honourable member's attention is drawn to the replies given to similar questions put by Messrs. L. B. Bhopatkar and Haji Abdullah Haroon at the last October and February-March sessions of the Legislative Council respectively.

POTTERY CLASS STUDENTS.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District) Will Government be pleased to state:—

—(1) how many students there are in the pottery class attached to the School of Art, Bombay, and how many of them are given scholarships?

(2) the amount spent annually on the pottery class in the School of Art?

(3) the salary of the superintendent of the pottery class?

(4) what type of pottery work is being taught in the class?

The Hon. Mr. B. B. Jadhav: (1) There are 7 students in the pottery school five of whom get scholarships of Rs. 15 each.

(2) The expenditure on the pottery class during the year 1923-24 was Rs. 21,832-5-11

(3) This has already been replied to.

(4) General knowledge of pottery and porcelain, theoretical and practical, with special work in the clays and types of articles commonly found in the districts from which the students come, is imparted to students of pottery. Since 1922 students get special advantage in the manufacture of pottery on commercial scale, on account of the semi-commercial scheme being worked in the pottery school

ART COLLECTION OF R. B. PARASNIS.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the well known art collection of Rao Bahadur Parasnis is to be sold outside India, and if so, whether they propose to take any steps in the matter?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the space in the museum at Satara is not sufficient to accommodate the whole of the Parasnis collection and that many of the old paintings will be left out for want of space?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state the terms on which Rao Bahadur Parasnis is prepared to hand over to the nation his collection?

The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (a) Government are not aware of an intention of Rao Bahadur Parasnis to sell his collection outside India.

(b) Most museums and picture galleries for want of space usually exhibit only their best articles and pictures.

(c) Negotiations have been going on with a view to pictures of Rao Bahadur Parasnis being obtained for the benefit of the public, and are still in progress.

SCHOLARSHIP IN SCHOOL OF ART.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(1) the amount of schoalrship given to each scholar monthly in each of the classes attached to the School of Art?

(2) Has Government invited the opinion of the Principal, School of Art, as regards the adequency of the scholarships?

(3) If so what were his recommendations in regard to the number and amount of scholarships?

The Hon. Mr. D. V. Jadhav: (1) The requisite information is given in the acompanying statement.

(2) and (3) Government cannot furnish the information as it relates to matters of internal administration.

FREE HAND DRAWING

Rao Saheb D.P. Desai (Kaira District): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to a resolution passed by the Arts Society of India about the necessity of free-hand drawing in schools?

(b) If the reply to theabove be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state whether they intend to take any steps in the matter and if so what steps do they intend to take?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (a) Yes. (b) The matter is under consideration.

ART EDUCATION

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to the opinion expressed by several art critics and the principal, School of Art, in the Book "Revival of Art in Bombay" as to the the necessity and importance of unity in the art education in this presidency and of co-ordinating the Government activities in this direction? If so, will Government be pleased to state what they intend to do in the matter?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav: Government fully recognise the necessity and importance of unity in the art education of this presidency. It is for this reason that the teaching of painting, sculpture, and architecture is given in one and the same institution (The Sir J. J. School of Art) under the direction of the principal. The Reay Art Workshops also, in carving instruction is given in metal-work, carving and carpet weaving, are under the superintendence of the same officer. In these circumstances it does not appear that there is any need for further action in the direction indicated.

SIR C. SETALVAD'S STATEMENT

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to place on the table copy of th erules framed under section 49 (2) referred to by Sir Chimanlal in his statement and copy of Instrument of Instructions issued to His Excellency the Governor?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: Government regret that the Rules of Business which are confidential cannot be laid on the table. The Instrument of Instructions to Governors was published by Legal Department Notification No. 43, dated the 10th January 1921 at pages 39-40 of Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated the 13th January 1921.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether Sir Chimanlal's statement that "there is a rule empowering the Secretary who differs from the Minister or Member of Government to submit papers to His Excellency" is true?

(b) If the reply to the above be in the affirmative. will Government be pleased to state under what section of the Government of India Act Secretaries to Government are given the same powers as Members and Ministers of Government?

(c) Will Government be pleased to place on the table a copy of the rule that empowers a Secretary to submit a case directly to His Ezcellency the Governor on the ground of importance or urgency and also a copy of the rule that empowers the Secretary to directly submit papers in case of difference of opinion with the Minister or Member of Government?

(d) Will Government be pleased to state whether the above two rules complained of by Sir Chimanlal existed before the Government of India Act came into existence?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: (a) and (b) There is no rule giving Secretaries the same powers as Ministers and Members. But the rules provided for the submission in certain cases of papers to His Excellency.

(c) and (d) There were similar provisions in the previous rules. Government regret however. that they cannot place rules which are confidential on the table.

TAXATION COMMITTEE

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the members of the Taxation Committee. who belong to this presidency and whether the local Legislative Council was consulted before recommending their names to the Government of India?

(b) how many of the members representing this presidency of the Taxation Committee are conversant with the rural problems and economics of this presidency?

The Hon. Mr. M. H' Lawrence: (a) Dr. R. P. Paranjpye.

(2) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The member from this presidency is conversant with the rural problems and economics of the presidency.

In reply to another question by Rao Saheb D. P. Desai the Hon Mr. H, S. Lawrence said that the Government of Bombay are not to bear any part of the expenditure of the Taxation Committee.

SWADESHI MILLS AND SWADESH MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Mill Hand" in his letter to you in to-day's issue, has made an excellent suggestion to the Millowners to take up the Swadeshi movement in their own interests. The Government of the country is not going to help them at all. The Indian Government is not removing the excise duty on the Indian cloth, nor is it going to levy a protective duty on the imported cloth, and the public is not going to take interest in the millowners when they are thinking of harassing their poor workmen by decreasing their wages. Under the circumstances how are the Indian mill-owners going to protect their industry Certainly not by taking a slice of the wages of their own operatives, that will only help to alienate the sympathies of the general public. The Indian Millowners, if they really care to preserve their industry for themselves and not to allow it to pass into the hands of their rival foreign capitalists, which is sure to take place in near future if the Indian Capitalists do not bester themselves timely and show some forethought,—must take to the Swadeshi movement by carrying a vigorous propaganda to popularise their own goods amongst the masses by opening their own shops wherever they find cloth shops of foreign goods, by advertising their goods through newspapers, by organising regular lectures in various localities, by sending their goods from chawl to chawl and thus making them available to the consumer at his very door. If they carry on such a propaganda then they can be certain to create market for their goods. But there is one thing and that is the most important thing which the Millowners must not forget, if they want to capture the Indian market permanent and not to depend on foreign market. The Swadeshi movement of 1905 did not last long because the millowners did not take up the movement in patriotic spirit. They adopted a very high "short-sighted" policy. They looked to the immediate very big profits, and raised the prices of their goods enormously, with the result that the general public lost confidence in the honesty of these people and grew absolutely indifferent to them. The reaction which followed afterwards helped the foreigner and the Indian mill owners lost their permanent customer. Attempts were made then by late Lokmanya Tilak, Babu Bupendranath Basu and I think even Sheth Dwarkadas Dharamsi, and other persons to establish a Board to fix the prices of goods, so as to give stability to the market and permanency to the Swadeshi movement. But unfortunately the thing never came to pass and the movement suffered. If the millowners seriously wish to preserve their industry they should take the Swadeshi movement into their own hands, establish a tariff board of their own to fix the prices of their goods, carry on a propaganda to popularise their goods, and should not reduce the wages of their operatives. If they fail this time, it is they who have to thank themselves.—Yours, etc.,

D. D. SATHAYE.

July 22.

A MAZAGAON GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Many, many thanks for publishing the two letters in your journal during May and June, 1925, respectively, which I take it for granted, have produced the much desired results, viz., that at last the foundations and posts are in sight for the erection of a roofing on both the Up and Down platforms of the Dockyard Road Station, on the Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway.

Since in my opinion you have rendered such valuable service to the Mazagonites, will you be pleased once more to ventilate the greatest drawback of the residents of Mazagon as well as those working in that district in your still foremost paper?

For the sake of humanity, will the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway and the public's Mas' and Baps' on the Local Railway Advisory Committee re-consider their decision of a foot bridge from Hancock Bridge to Sandhurst Road low level station cannot be constructed as its cost is prohibitive, and sanction its erection at the earliest possible date, as this station, which is on the main line, from every and all points of view, is of far greater importance to the very large number of Mazagonites as well as those who have to work there.

Will the Agent and his Committee refer to my suggestions, which appeared in your issue of 12th May 1925, as to how to recover not only every farthing that they will invest for this bridge but over and above that amount also. If they consider that my suggestions are too inadmissible, why, when so many heads are better than one do they not evolve a system of "sliding scale of charges" on all classes of tickets season tickets included—which should be in existence so long only as the total cost of this foot bridge has been made up. That's the one and only way since the railway is so poor.

Not I could, but I *can* point out several passengers who were regular season ticket holders as well as casual travellers from the good old Mazagaon station are now travelling by tram cars simply to avoid the long and round-about way to the Sandhurst Road Low Level Station.

The population of Mazagon has swelled and is still swelling and I can assure our good railway fathers and the agent too that a foot bridge will be a daily luxury as well as necessity. which will linger long in the minds of the travelling public, apart from the enhanced revenue to the G.I.P. Railway which has now the proud distinction of being State managed. Where there is a Will.—Yours, etc.,

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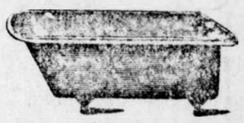

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BOMBAY PHONO GENERAL AGENCY.
520—22, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY. 1

Good for the Hair
JABAKUSUM
And the Brain too

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 24.

After the recent decline a substantial rise of 134 to 129 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on considerable short covering on bullish Bureau Report. Liverpool has been reported 56 to 54 points up.

The Agricultural Bureau Report issued yesterday in New York and received here to-day shows the condition as on 16th July, 70.4 per cent. against 75.9 per cent. on 25th June last and 68.5 per cent last year. This indicates a crop of 13,588,000 bales against 11,934,000 bales last year.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 23rd instant as under:—

"Agricultural Bureau Report 70.4 per cent. indicates a crop of 13.588,000 bales. At present prefer purchase on weakness."

Messrs. The Cotton Agents Ld. have received the following cable dated 23rd instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Grunning and Co.:—

"Bureau Report 70.4 per cent. Crop 13.588,000 bales. Our opinion is that the market will continue to advance unless crop prospects are improving."

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 23rd instant (7 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Bureau a complete surprise, may produce some speculation but consider it dangerous to follow the advance."

The Bureau Report being of a very bullish nature caused considerable alarm amongst shorts and induced a heavy speculative buying on the American Exchanges. We think that yesterday's sharp rise may bring forth some decline in values to-day. Should the market depress under the influence of improved crop prospects and weak technical situation we would favour buying on marked declines.

In response to a substantial rise in America the Marwari Bazar—opened this morning at Rs. 459/- i.e. Rs. 4 1-2 higher than yesterday's closing rate for Broach July-August. At the opening Commission Houses were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 456 1-2, but again recovered to Rs. 459/- on general buying, and closed at Rs. 457/-. Whilst April-May opened at Rs. 427/- and gradually eased to Rs. 242/- on selling by Commission Houses and Bazar operators and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 423 3-4 and going down to Rs. 423/- closed at Rs. 423 1-2. Bazar operators were sellers.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 400/- and going down to Rs. 399/- closed steady at Rs. 401 1-2 on Commission Houses and general buying. Bengal July and Dec.-January were nominally quoted Rs. 423/- and Rs. 358/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was moderate. About 2,500 bales are reported to have changed hands.

To-day nothing was tendered against Bengal and Broach contracts.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 24, 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May ...	423½
Fully Good Broach July/Aug. ...	453½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	359
Fully Good Bengal July	388
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	400

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 24.

Description, Superfine, Fine, F. Good, Good				
M.G. Bengal and South Punjab	424	414	398	374
M.G. Kadi/Viramgaon	474	464	454	444
M.G. Dhollera	467	457	447	437
M.G. Punjab/Americans	502	492	482	472
M.G. Broach	489	479	469	459
M.G. Southerns			441	431
			F. G.	Fair 421

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 24.

Fully Good Broach April/May ...	424
Fully Good Broach July/Aug. ...	457
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	361
Fully Good Bengal July	388
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	401

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 24.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	395/405
Bengal F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	395/405
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	450/60	470
Wardha-Hinghat Fine M.G	410/420	405/460
Nagpur Fine M.G.	415/425	450/460
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	400/410	440
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	415/420	440
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	395/405	440
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380/90	430
KhamgaonAkola Fine M.G	380/90	420
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	370/80	400/410
Kandesh Fine M.G.	355/60	390/400
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	465
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	455
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	450
Coompta M.G.	.....	450
Westerns M.G.	.....	410/425
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	.....	435/45
Cambodia M.G.	.....	475/95

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, July 24.

New York Market, 23rd July, 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices	Since previous Close
23 60	Oct.	24.65+1 5	24.91	+131
23.18	Jan.		24.61	+133
23.50	Mar.		24.74	+134
23.76	May.		25.05	+128

New York Spot on 22nd July, 24.10 —15, New Orleans 23.50 —20.

Telegraphic Market Advices:—

(1) Agricultural Bureau Report:—Condition as on 16th July 1925 70.4 per cent against 75.9 per cent on 25th June 1925 and 68.5 per cent on 16th July 1924).

(2) Market advanced on heavy short covering. October highest 24.96 (2-56 p.m.), lowest 23.46 (11-51 a.m.) range 15.0 points.

Liverpool Market, 23rd July, 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.07	Jul.			13.63	+56
12.79	Oct.	12.57—02		13.13	+54
12.48	Jan	12.46—02	13.00	+52 13.02	+54
12.52	Mar.			13.06	+54
	Egyptian				
22.95	Nov.			24.70	+75
22.85	Jan.			23.55	+70

Telegraphic Market Advices:—

(1) Cabled 10-10 a.m.—Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt, and Alabama.

(2) Agricultural Bureau Report.—70.4 per cent. indicates a crop of 13,588,000 bales (compared with 11,934,000 bales at the same time last year).

American Cross Rate 4.86 1/8.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, July 24

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description	Ready	1925 J/Aug.	1926 A/May
1924-1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	—468/72	458 1/2	425 D/Jan
Oomra M.G. Fine	—425/30		402
Sengal M. G. Fine	—405/14		
„ M. G. F. G.	—390/92	386	359
Khandesh Black leaf	—375/80		
Khandwa-Sanavad	—390/415		
Jalna/Aurrangabad	—375/405		
Harda	—380/430		
Ujjain	—375 430		
Parbhani Purna	—400/420		
Nander.	—395/420		
Wardha/Warora *	—445/50		
Nagpur Katol	—450/55		
Adoni	—420/25		
Sindh/Americas	—485/505		
Sangli Mira)*	—430/45		
Bagalkot	—425/35		
Coompta*	—440/60		
Tirupur	—475/505		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	—445/52		
Dhollera M.G.F.G.	—440/47		

* No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 23-7-25	9380000	6887000
„ Yesterday do	2000	6000
Exports to date do	8070000	5751000
Stock at Ports 17-7-25	290000	209000
„ Interior Towns. do	179000	216000
„ Liverpool do	718000	418000
Visible Supply 18-7-25	1361000	997000
Quantity in Sight do	1452000	1146000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
3070	3534345	3285050	3570854

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 16th July.

1924-25	1923-24
14488	20447

Total Stock in Bombay on 16-7-25 6,50,773 B/s last year—7,04,093 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 20th July

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	663644	1072937	793144
China	338490	237858	372352
Japan	1862338	1241470	1677438
Coast-Ports	30820	50191	47495
Total	2594292	2602456	2890929
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	2335	1827	4695
China Japan & Coast ports	45466	10778	10813

Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.
32-3-0	21-4-9	69-9-0

Remarks:—12-45 p.m. Yesterday New York advanced 131 to 134 points and Liverpool 56 to 54 points this being due to a Bullish Bureau Report.

We refer our friends to our Weekly Market Report which is being issued to-day for a detailed opinion of the market.

The local market opened to-day at Rs. 427 for new Broach, immediately fell to Rs. 424 and is now steady at Rs. 424½/424¾, with old Broach at Rs. 457½, Oomras at Rs. 401½, and Bengals at Rs. 387/88 and Rs. 358 for old and new crops respectively. Compared with American cotton our prices here are cheap

Sampin closed last night at 322.50, 314.00 and 309.60 for July, Ooctober and January, these rates being unchanged, 1.00 and 1.10 up respectively.

Ready Cotton:—There was a moderate demand yesterday for ready cotton.

Marwadi Bazar Fri. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steadq.

Broach July/August Rs. 457½. A/May 1926 Rs. 424½ Oomra D/January Rs. 401½. Bengal July Rs. 387½. D/January Rs. 360

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 24

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	83	292,441	340,183
Central India	423	307,556	301,755
Barsi and Nagar	235	205,383	204,878
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	97,057	104,038
Berar	58	56,491	49,502
Central Provinces	..	255,287	208,388
Total Oomras	799	1,752,615	1,865,745
Dholera	579	311,001	183,473
N.W. Provinces	..	130,829	122,521
Rajputana	168	9,904	89,668
Sind-Punjab	84	361,693	308,643
Broach	..	481,563	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	983	195,622	183,843
Westerns-Northerns	457	102,444	87,515
Cocanada	..	1,658	1,983
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	34,633	27,884
Persian	..	5,459	8,856
American	..	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	..	63,835	66,319
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,495	826
Total	3,070	35,34,345	32,55,050

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 16th July This year.	Last yea
Europe	842	651,416	1,070,036
Japan & China	7,193	1,800,828	1,479,328
Coast Ports	200	30,820	50,191
Upcountry by Rail.	..	14,488	20,407
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	35,880	13,907
Total	8,235	2,633,432	2,633,869

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 24.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd July, 1925:—

Cotton	3070 Bs.
Wheat	2826 Cwts
Linseed	1951 „
Rape, etc.	426 „
Gingellyseed	498 „
Poppyseed	247 „
Groundnuts	512 „
Castorseed	3317 „
Rice	1894 „
Myrabollams	344 „
Cottonseed	3862 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	Nil
Juwar	Nil
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	1875 „
Coal	262 Tons

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 23.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 1,000 bales.

Mid Americans Spot Universal Standard 13.48 retail request.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 32.40

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	23.57
January	23.18
March	23.51
New York Noon Call.	
October	23.54
January	23.15
March	23.47
New York Noon Call at 12-45.	
October	24.73
January	24.30
March	24.63
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	23.03
January	.....
New Orleans at 10-45 a.m.	
October	24.29
January	24.46

Liverpool, July 23.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

July	13.63+.56
October	13.13+.54
January	13.02+.54
March	13.06+.54

Liverpool, July 24.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Future Delivery prices:—

July	13.71	+	.08
August	13.59	+	.09
October	13.19	+	.06
December	13.10	+	09
January	13.09	+	.07
March	13.14	+	.08
May	13.19		.09
November	24.80	+	.10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 23.

Scinde "Good"	9.60
Scinde, "Fully Good"	10.00
Scinde, "Fine"	10.40
Bengal, "Good"	9.70
Bengal, "Fully Good"	10.10
Bengal "Fine"	10.50
Oomra, "Good'	10.40
Oomra, "Fully Good"	10.80
Oomra, "Fine"	11.20
Broach, "Good"	11.15
Broach, "Fully Good"	11.55
Broach, "Fine"	11.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 23.

July	30.85+.90
August	28.70+.55
September	27.55+.60
October	26.50+.65
November	24.70+.75
December	24.20+.75
January	23.55+.70
February	23.50+.70
March	23.30+.70
April	23.25+.70
May	23.20+.70
June	23.15+.70
July	23.10+.70

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 23.

Sotton delivery Midalplands, G. O. C. Liverpool:—

July	13.63+.56
August	13.41+.54
September	13.23+.54
October	13.13+.54
November	12.99+.53
December	13.01+.54
January	13.02+.54
February	13.02+.54
March	13.06+.54
April	13.06+.55
May	13.10+.54
June	13.06+.54
July	13.05+.54

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 23.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 2,000.

Day's Exports to Continent 1,000.

Futures at New York.

October	24.91+1.31
January	24.51+1.33
March	24.84+1.34
May	25.05+1.29
Spot Cotton at New York	25.35+1.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.85+1.35

Futures at New Orleans:—

October	24.35+1.34
January	24.52+1.33

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 3/4.

Demand Bills 48575.

Silver Commercial Bars foreign mined 69 5/8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, July 23.

Futures at New York:—

October	24.91+1.31
January	24.51+1.33
March	24.84+1.34
May	25.05+1.29

WHEAT.

London, July 23.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. July/August sellers 56/6.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. July/August sellers 58.

Tone.—Market was firm and higher prices asked but little doing.

Australian buyers for June/July steady but quiet 56/6.

Choice White Karachi quoted for June/July 56.

Tone.—Steady but not active.

Cargo, South Australian sailer arrived Queenstown sold at 56.

SEEDS.

London, July 23.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) linseed market was firm. More asked. Poor demand. Closed at £19 1/2 sellers for August/September and £18 3/4 January/Februtry value

Linseed Bombay £22 1/2 August/September nominal closed steadier but quiet.

Cottonseed Bombay 9 1/2 August/September sellers.

Castoreseed Bombay £22 3/4 August/September sellers.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton July/August nominal £21 5/8.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton July/August sellers £21 7/8

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton July/August nominal £23 3/8.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton July/August nominal £20 7/8.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Steady but very slow.

Yellow Cawnpore July/August quote £21 3/8.

LINSEED.

London, July 23.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags August/September, done and sellers £21 1/2.

Tone.—Steadier only moderate biz doing.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net. 40/6 August sellers.

40 5/8 September/October done and sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 23.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta August/September sellers 15/7 1/2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta October/December sellers 15/9.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta January/March sellers 16.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay January/March sellers 16/2 1/2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi January/March sellers 16/3.

Tone.—Quiet.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, July 23.

Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15/6.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, July 24.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¾	56	8	0
Brass, English	1	56	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	56	8	0
Brass, English	1½	56	8	0
Brass, English	1¾	56	8	0
Brass, English	2	56	8	0

METALS.

London, July 23.

English Best Selected Copper £64 1/4.

Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 1/4.

Copper Braziers £80 1/2.

Yellow Metal 68 1/2.

Hard Spelter 30 7/8.

Corrugated Sheets £16 1/8.

Tin Block £263 5/8.

BARLEY.

London, July 23.

Karachi Barley July/August sellers 40/6.

SHARES.

London, July 23.

Hongkong Bank £136.

Chartered Bank £19 1/2.

National Bank £46 1/2.

P. and O. Bank £10.

Eastern Bank £6 1/16.

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 24.

The mill market opened steady and advanced a little on bears covering in the early session. There were buyers for the favourite scrips: Dyeings and Fazals and both gained Rs. 3/12 on the day. Most of the business was Budli. In miscellaneous section Tata Hydros were strong on short covering and closed at Rs. 820xd. Cash shares were steady.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Bombay July 24. Quotation Rs.
Bank of India	50	3	73
Canada	50	4	72
Central Co-operative	50	7 ½	50
Central	25	1½	23 4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c	80
Imperial	500		40-1795
Imperial Contributory	125	10	367-8
Union	72	..	3-8
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	..	7-2
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	28
Indian Cement O.	350	..	30
Katni Cement O.	100	..	37.8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	90
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	47-8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	830
Amritsar Paftis	100	10 p.c.	142 8
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	113
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	85
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	83
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	78
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	100
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	150
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	642 8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	90
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	182 8
Scindia Steam	30	..	6-11
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	83
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	505
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	825
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	95
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	59 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	820
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	840
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Surat Electricity	100	..	80
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	365
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	525
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	475
Fort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	1000
Indian Cotton	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	250
New Berar	500	80	770
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	665
New Prince of Wales	500	61	850
Volkart U. P.	500	50	660
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	130
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	12-8	360
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	90
Burma Corporation	% 10	0-6	9 2
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	100	..	4 5
	Sh. 8	..	
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	17-8	225
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	90
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	337-8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	35
Port Canning	1,000	50	650
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	60
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p. c.	90
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	22 4
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	576 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	..	15 141
Thacker	50	..	200
Telephone	50	1	21
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	..	4 8
New India	25	1-0	13 8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	550
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	390
Alliance	100	..	60
Apollo	50	..	10-4
Assur Virjee	100	..	10
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	400
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 10
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	810
Bombay Industrial	100	..	15
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	375
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	35
Century	100	20y	347-8
Central India O.	100	16	455
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	..	47 8
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	103-12
Coorla	100	7	145
Crescent	100	6	205
Currimbhoy	250	..	360
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	40	600
Diamond O.	100	..	--11
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	1-1
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	305
Edward Sassoon	200	..	150
Elphinstone O.	100	..	28-12
Emperor Edward	500	..	350
Fazulbhoy	250	25	816-4
Finlay	100	20	132 8
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	750
Globe	100	..	47 8
Gokak	100	7	103 12
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	900
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	213-12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	..
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	391 4
Indian Woollen	50	..	10
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Kastoorchand	500	..	92 8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	90
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	1050
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4700
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	35
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	135
Madras United	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2400
Mathuradas	100	..	140
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	120
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2300
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	150
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay	100	10	215
New Great Eastern	200	10y	306 14
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	67
Pearl	250	12	453 12
Phoenix	100	15	450
Planet	100	..	20
Premier	100	..	62 8
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	30
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9200
Simplex	250	..	113 12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	80
Standard	500	100	1375
Swadeshi	100	18	452 8
Swan	100	50	165
Tata Mill O.	500	..	80
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1700
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 22

		Rs.	a.
3½	per cent. Rupee Paper	69	7
4	per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36	87	0
5	per cent. War Loan 1929-47	95	15
5	per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933	100	0
5	per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	99	15
5½	per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103	5
5½	per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105	12
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101	11
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102	7
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	104	6
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104	14
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	105	7
6½	per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	105	5
4	per cent. Port Trust due 1974	76	8
4	per cent. Municipal due 1974	76	8
4	per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974	76	0
6	per cent. Municipal due 1929-49	101	8
6	per cent. Municipal due 1954	102	4

Market steady but inactive.

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad Advance				390
Bombay Cotton				400
Bombay Dyeing	806-4	812-8		810
Century	345	350		347-8
Central India	456-4			455
Colaba Land	105	103-12		
Crescent	206-4	206-4		
Edward Sassoon				150
Fazulbhoy	811-4	810		816-4
Finlay				132-8
Globe				47-8
Gokak				103-12
Indian Bleaching				213-12
Indore Malwa	390	388-12		391-4
Kohinoor				1050
Madhowjee				135
Mathuradas				140
Meyer Sassoon				120
Mysore				110
New Great	303-12	306-4		
Pabaney				305
Pearl	447-8	453-12		
Phoenix				450
Simplex	110	112-8		
Swadeshi	450	454-8		
Swan Mills				165
Tata Mill				80

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				130
Bombay Steam				90
„ Tram Co., Oad.				95
Bundi Cement				7
Indian Cement				30
Central India Mining				28
Katni Cement Ord.				37-8
Shivrajpur				46-8
Tata Hydro	807-8	805		820
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.				15-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	56-4	54-6		57-8

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, July 24.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	12	0
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	13	0
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	11	9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	6
David	No. 10½	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	11	0
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	11	3
Sattara	No. 10½	0	11	9
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	9	9
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9	6
Japan	No. 40-1	1	3	9
Japan	No. 42-2	1	4	6
Japan	No. 20	0	15	0
Japan	No. 32	1	1	6

COPPER.

Bombay, July 24.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¼	62	8	0
Copper, German	1	62	8	0
Copper, German	1½	62	8	0
Copper, American	1½	62	8	0
Copper, American	1½	62	8	0
Copper, American	2	62	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchtoka joint		28	0	0
Copper English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, country		26	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		54	8	0
Koger Brass, 1¼ to 1¾, 1½ to 2		54	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62	8	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62	8	0

RUBBER.

London, July 23.

Para Up River Fine, Spot August/September sellers 52.

Tone.—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe. Spot market continues very unsettled on speculative transactions and little actual business closed at 52 July paid.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets July value 53 1/2.

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Hom markets have been fluctuating but on th whole show a moderate advance both in Liverpool and New York as compared wit last week. Early the market declined on long liquidation. In the middle of the week the prices improved on short cover ing, but again gave way on further long liquidation. At the close the market was firm as a result of the bullish agricultural Bureau Report.

The majority of the days under review witnessed a quiet and featureless market with no pronounced trend, and fluctuations were confined to a narrow range in anticipation of the Government weather report which was issued on Thursday the 23rd inst. in America. The document published indicated an estimated condition of 70.4 per cent. with an outturn of 13,588,000 bales upto the middle of the current month. In any case, we do not think that the actual effect of this document will last long, as it is the weather which will guide and direct the future course of prices.

Upto the middle of the week, private cables to hand reported a continuance of abnormally dry weather in the bulk of Texas, but towards the close we were greeted with the news that rains had at last fallen over those districts which were greatly in need of, particularly the North-West portions. This relief from drought had the effect of dispelling the anxiety and alleviating the situation which had reached its critical stage, for, had the drought prolonged a few days more there would have been innumerable scares and alarms. However, for the time being we are saved from this calamity but should the outlook does not distinctly improve and unfortunately the dry weather again set in during the next two or three weeks the position will then become really serious, and, of course the situation is one which requires careful watching.

Manchester continues to send down unsatisfactory reports about trade conditions and no new features of any decided importance have presented thmselves during the past week.

It is difficult, under prevailing conditions, to state definite views. The technical position is getting weak both in Liverpool and New York. The main factor at present is the pessimism in the textile industry in the United States and so long as this continues it will create an adverse effect on the markets. Our advice, however, would be to buy on all substantial breaks, as many reasons will arise during the next few weeks which will be seized upon as causes for alarms.

As regards the local market prices during the week displayed a steadier tone notwithstanding somewhat lower advices from the other side. Absence of tenders in the July/August Broach contract had the main support to the market.

Ready cotton also showed a fairly good demand chiefly from Japanese Exporters whilst local mills were buying from hand-to-mouth only.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.
New York October	24.35	24.91+56
New York January	23.88	24.51+63
New York March	24.14	24.84+70
New York May	24.42	25.05+63
Liverpool July	13.13	13.63+50
Liverpool October	12.65	13.13+48
Liverpool January	12.52	13.02+50
Liverpool March	12.56	13.16+60

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

F. G. Broach July/August opened on the 17th inst. at Rs. 452½ and eased to Rs. 448 on Bazar operators selling but again recovered to Rs. 453 on prominent Shroffs buying. The market was very dull and featureless during the week and the prices fluctuated between Rs. 448 and Rs. 454 and the market closed on the 23rd inst. at Rs. 454½. Whilst April/May opened at Rs. 421 on the 17th inst. and declined to Rs. 414½ on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling. From this level the market improved to Rs. 419 on Commission Houses and Bazar operators buying, and after fluctuating between Rs. 416½ and Rs. 418½ closed on the 23rd inst at Rs. 419.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 396 on the 17th inst. and gave way to Rs. 391 on selling by Shroffs and brokers. On buying by prominent Shroffs the market recovered to Rs. 395 and after fluctuating within a very small range closed at Rs. 395½ on the 23rd instant Bengal July opened at Rs. 382 and closed at Rs. 382 the highest being Rs. 382 and the lowest Rs. 379. Whilst January opened at Rs. 355 and closed at Rs. 355 the highest being Rs. 355 and the lowest Rs. 352

PIECE-GOODS.

The tone of the cloth market has been quiet during the past week, and values of several standard cloths have registered a decline. The absence of wholesale demand has been keenly felt. Sentiment continues to be rather bearish in sympathy with the tone of the Manchester market, and although demand may be experienced after the Cocoanut day, values are not likely to go higher. Merchants are anxious to reduce their holdings even at some sacrifice, but in the absence of buyers they are helpless. Grey shirtings of Manchester make have been easier by four annas per piece. Drills have remained steady. Jaconets have been nominally steady at the lower rates. White Shirtings have been neglected. In White Mulls the 58 inches by 20 yards Red End styles have been easiere, as also the 38, 43, 48 and 53 inches by 18 yards range of Mulls. Stocks of 44 inches by 20 yards White Mulls have been scare and command good value. There are ample stocks of 50 inches by 20 yards Blue and White Mulls worth Rs. 9 to 10. 34 inches by 18 yards ranges of white Nainsooks have declined in values. Prices of Japanese cloths have been irregular with market fluctuations

The Manchester market has been easier. Manufacturers have been willing to reduce their quotations and are watching the American cotton market very closely. The depressed state of the market there has made buyers nervous here. The Short Time Committee of Manchester has recommended one week's stoppage in addition to annual holidays on the ground of stagnant trade, the decision being mainly due to yarn selling below the cost.

Local Mill Cloths have been easier the demand being moderate and clearance not quite satisfactory. Some enquiry has been met with from Malabar. Values are likely to remain steady at this level, and if the monsoon turns out to be favourable, better demand may be expected after the Cocoanut day. The following sales are reported to have been made by the respective mills as follows:—

500 Bales Hindustan Mills' Longcloth at Rs. 1/4/3.

500 Bales Apollo Mills' Calendered Shirtings at Rs. 1/2

600 Bales E. D. Sassoon United Mills' Calendered shirtings at Rs. 1/2.

1,000 Bales Bombay Dyeing Mills' Dhoocties 10 yards at Rs. 1/3/6 and 7, 8, 9 yards at Rs. 1/4/6 per lb. and Longcloths at Rs. 1/3/9 sold to Delhi Merchants.

700 Bales Swan and Finlay Mills' Chaddars at Rs. 1/1/6.

1,200 Bales Swan and Finlay Mills' Dhooties 10 yards at Rs. 1/5 and 7, 8, 9 yards at Rs. 1/5/6.

1,200 Bales Century Mills' Longcloth at Rs. 1/3/6.

250 Bales Hindustan Mills' Chaddar at Rs. 1/3.

The rates of these sales show a reduction of one to 1½ as. per lb. on the last sale prices. As stocks have accumulated in first hands, several weak sellers are to be met with. The resolution of the Committee to reduce wages of mill workers by about 11 1/2 per cent. from 1st September next will be formally placed before the general meeting of the Mill-owners' Association on Monday next.

The quotations for the leading chops of Grey and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 200	39×3	1/38	12	4	0
„ 100,000	..45×	„ ..	14	12	0
„ No. 33,000	..45×	„ ..	13	12	0
„ No. 2800	..37×	„ ..	11	0	0
„ No. 4545	..38×38	..	11	8	0
„ No. 15000	..44×38	..	12	0	0
„ No. 16000	..	„ ..	12	8	0
„ No. 17000	..	„ ..	13	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	39	„ ..	12	0	0
„ No. 2750	..45	„ ..	14	12	0
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38	1-2..	19	8	0
„ BB ..	..38×38	1-2..	17	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38	1-2..	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37	1/2/38	12	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	..39×	„ ..	12	0	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38		17	12	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29×40	Net	20	12	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40		15	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	.45×22	..	7	9	0
„ No. 18	..40×22	..	6	15	0
„ No. 158	..40×22	..	6	4	0
„ No. 636	..44×22	..	8	15	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	..	23	2	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40	..	27	14	0
Ralli's No. 9889	..33×40	..	18	0	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..	7	15	0
„ No. 60	..46×19	..	8	11	0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..	9	7	0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..	10	15	0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..	8	0	0
„ No. 1270	..27×18		3	10	0
„ No. 166	..39×20		8	8	0
„ No. 818	..39×20		8	10	0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..	5	4	0
„ No. 1703	..52×20	Net	15	2	0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..	7	4	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	10	0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..	4	8	0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..	5	0	0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..	5	8	0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18		Avg.	5	10	0
„ No. 95	..58×20	..	7	10	0
„ No. 66999	..40×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	..40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..	6	8	0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..	7	0	0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..	7	0	0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..	7	12	0
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18	..	3	6	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27×18	..	4	4	0
„ No. 61-81		..	4	0	0
„ No. 1850 ..	„	..	3	8	0
„ No. 1900 ..	„	..	3	10	0
„ No. 2600 ..	„	..	3	12	0
„ No. 21021 ..	„	..	3	14	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	..	6	8	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18	..	5	4	0
„ No. 95950-97970					
Saraswati	..38×18	..	8	8	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	..	5	6	0
„ No. 50000 ..	„	..	5	14	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			6	6	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656 6767	..26×18	..	4	0	0
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..			
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520 ..	..26×18	..	4	2	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car" ..	..	..	4	1	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	..38×38	..Net	11	4	0
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	.. „	17	4	0
„ 5151 „	..44×38	.. „	..	..	..
4141 „	..44×38	.. „	11	12	0
„ 5544 „	..44×38	.. „	11	12	0
3800 „	..44×38	.. „	17	8	0
"C" Sheetings	..30×36	Ex. Bond	9	15	0
"9" Dragons	..30×36	Ex. Bond	10	6	0
"Elephant" Drills	..29×40	.. „	16	14	0
"Duck" Drills	..26×40	.. „	15	6	0

YARN MARKET.

July 24.

There is no special change to report in our market except that the prices have kept steady allround and the general feeling in the Yarn Trade is getting more and more hopeful. The American Bureau received here to-day has shown the bullish tendency but the effect on the Yarn market is practically nil and the dealers and consumers have paid only a passing attention to the same. As a matter of fact they do not give much attention to the wild fluctuations in the American Market and are quite unmoved by the same. In the absence of very satisfactory demand the prices have not improved further inspite of the advance in the Cotton Market and although the general Trade condition has been showing some slight improvement of late we do not feel the prices will advance any further in the near future. On the other hand if there is some increase in price the offtake is considerably checked and they are required to be lowered before any sufficient business takes place.

English Yarns.—Inquiries have increased and offers are on cable for Finer Yarns but busines has not been possible in big lots. If the Manchester prices be lowered further there will be some chance for business.

Japanese Yarns.—Turnover during the Week has been comparatively smaller in as much as any higher prices do not suit the consumers. Business for forward deliveries has been very small as the Import Houses have been quoting higher rates and are not inclined to sell at much lower limits. The buyers on the other hand do not feel inclined to buy at any higher limits and as they believe that the Japanese Spinners will have to sell their Yarns sooner or later to the Indian Markets they rather prefer to wait and take advantage of the situation when the prices go lower. Sampian has further declined and exchange has kept steady without much change.

Indian Yarns.—There is not much business of importance to be noted in this class of Yarns although buying in small lots has been in evidence and the Mills do not show any inclination to sell off their stocks at much lower rates. There is yet no settlement between the Millowners and the Labour and the negotiations that are recently going on have been carefully watched by the Public. It is expected that the final satisfactory settlement will be arrived at between them in a few days. There has been some buying for China during the week and about four thousand bales have been reported for that Market. Consuming Districts are still quiet but as the Monsoon has been more or less satisfactory so far, hopes have been entertained for improvement in demand in the near future.

The general position seems to be more encouraging than for several weeks past and the confidence is slowly gaining ground.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(Specially written for "The Bombay Chronicle".)

The third Agricultural Bureau Report that was published on the 23rd inst. and which shows the condition of the United States Cotton Crop as on the 15th inst. as 70.4 per cent. and gives the estimated yield of 13,588,000 bales as compared with the condition figure of 75.9 per cent. and estimated yield of 14,339,000 bales on the 25th June last is necessarily a bullish document in so far as it confirms the reports of the prolonged drought in Texas and the general deterioration of the crop that has been taking place in this region. The publication of the Bureau Report caused a sensational advance of 131 points in the price of raw material, bringing the October and May positions to the level of 25 cents. And to the exten; that the price level has reached 25 cents the present position of the market may be considered a triumph for the bulls.

Our market has however failed to give an adequate response to the phenomenal rise in the governing markets. Expected to open around Rs. 430. the market actually opened at Rs. 427 on 24th inst for Broach April/May and instantly collapsed to Rs. 424½ on the mere sentiment that Rs. 430 level offers a good basis for effectives Conservative sales. The feeling in the local market is difficult to understand. The price of Broach to-day is nearly Rs. 30 below priority as compared with to-day's price in America at the present exchange. Despite this, however, the local sentiment is not for a higher level of prices at present. And this for more reason than one in the first place one mill industry is passing through a most trying ordeal: then again this season Japanese have not touched the new crop contracts to an appreciable degree. There has been some business in Delivery Contracts, but then it is considered to be far below the usual volume of business done at this time of the season. And in addition to these people here have learnt to place little faith in the reports of American Cotton Crop that are being cabled to us day in and day out. With this psychology of the bazaar it is but natural that all advices from the governing markets are ignored whether bullish or bearish and the market acts quite independently excepting in so far as cotton being a world commodity, the price level has to fluctuate in accordance with the rise or fall in the price in the governing market to atleast give a minimum of response.

For one part we hesitate to hazard any opinion on the market at present. We would however say that this Bureau Report is not the last word on the size of the American Cotton crop, and we doubt very much whether the present high level of prices will be long maintained.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, July 24.

The demand from upcountry continues on a fairly good scale andprices remain steady although dealers are anxious sellers in view of heavy arrivals expected for July shipments. Forward positions ruled quieter during the week chiefly for July shipment and small business was done amongst dealers in July shipment at sh. 15/2 to sh. 14/10 and July Sept. at sh. 15/5 to sh. 15/3 and Oct.-Dec. at sh. 16/- to sh. 15/9 all Free Bombay Harbour General feeling is lower. Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet market with no buiness doing. Java also reported a quiet market with very few buyers. American and London were also easier with not much doing and fluctuations were very small.

The following are the Bazar sales and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 15-4-0 equal 15. F. B. Harbour stocks 135'000 bags.

T M O July 14s/10 F. B. Harbour.

T M O July/September 15s/3 F. B. Harbour.

T M O October/December 15s/8s F. B. Harbour.

T M O January/March 16s/1d F. B. Harbour.

Mauritus Rs 15-4-0 stocks 7,000 bags.

Bombay, July 24.

The week under review has been characterised by downward movement being in evidence throughout the week both in respect of Ready and Forward prices. Ready Prices have dropped by about As. 4 per cwt, with limited purchase enquiries. Daily clearance including local requirements averages 4500 bags a day as against 5000 bags per day during the last week. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 15-7 and Rs. 15-4 for Java Ready Sugar.

Our Forward Market has presented a dull and weaker tendency throughout with practically nothing doing. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Sh. 15/- and Sh. 14.8 for July, Sh. 15-6 and Sh. 15-3 for July-Aug.Sept. Sh. 16/- and Sh. 15.8 for October-Nov.-Dec. and Sh. 16/4 and Sh. 16/- for Jan.-Feb.-March Shipment prices.

Total stocks are estimated at 1,50,000 bags of Java Sugar and 3,000 bags of Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15-3 per cwt.

New Crop Java Sugar:—

Shipment July Rs. 14-8 per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment July-August-Sept. Rs. 15-1 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment October-Nov.-Dec. Rs. 15-8 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Rs. 16/- per cwt. F. B. H

MILL STORES.

aBombay, July 24.

Quotations are:—

Healds-Cotton Rs. 1.20.

Healds-Elastic Rs. 19.

Reeds As. 2-2.

Roller Cloth 16 oz. K Rs. 8.

Sizing flannel 72 in. K. Rs. 4.

Bandings-rim.scroll-oldham Rs. 1-5.

Bandings-tubular oldham Rs. 1.13.

Bandings.spindle oldham Rs. 1-8-6.

Bobbins-Slubbing Japan Rs. 23.

Bobbins-Rovings Japan Rs. 22.

Bobbins-Ring twist 5" Ext. Rs. 6-8.

Bobbins-conical 5" Rs. 6-8.

Bobbins.weft 5 3-8" Rs. 6

Rope Lambeth Rs. 1-14.

Cylinder Fillete As. 10.

The noteworthy feature of the market is extreme dullness, and a keen desire on part of the dealers to cash their holdings even at cut prices, but, the dullness is further aggravated owing to the crisis which the mills have to face. In case the mill-operatives strike, the market will be paralysed.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, July 24.

Quotations:

Soda Caustic Rs. 18.

Soda Sulphide Rs. 9.6.

Soda Hydrosulphite As. 12

Soda Nitrate As. 5.

Salt Aniline As. 9-3.

Salt Epsom Rs. 4-8.

Salt Glauber Rs. 4-8.

Potash Chlorate As. 4.3.

Potash Bichromate Rs. 33.

Chloride Magnesium Rs. 5.

Chloride Zinc Rs. 20-8.

Acid Acetic As. 8.

Sago Flour Rs. 13-8.

Farina Rs. 16-4.

Maize Starch Rs. 14-8

Dextrine Rs. 20-8.

Litharge Rs. 40.

Alum of Chrome Rs. 16-8.

Alum of Potash Rs. 9.

Sugar Lead White Rs. 40.

Bleaching Powder Rs. 13-8.

The market is witnessing a period of heavy slump which is the outcome of the critical juncture that the mills have to face at present. Only limited stocks are purchased by the mills, whereas, there are fairly large stocks in the hands of the dealers. The financial stringency has further aggravated the dullness of the market as the dealers have developed a tendency to quickly unload their holdings. Sizing chemicals are also quiet.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, July 24.

The monsoon remains active in Northern India and weak over rest of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma Assam, Bonbal Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the West Central Provinces and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, East and North Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Central India, the East Central Provinces, Bombay the Deccan South, Hyderabad, Malabar, Southeast Madras and the North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Mysore.

Chief amounts are:—Moulmein and Kyaikpyu one and a half inches; Rangoon one; Dibrugarh and Simsagar two; Tezpur one; Gauhati three; Cherrapunji five, Darjeeling two; Narayanganj, Barisal, Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri one and a half; Cuttack one; Purnea one and a half; Darbhanga three; Naya Dumka four; Gorakhpur two; Bahraich one; Bareilly, Meerut, Roorkee one and a half; Mussooree two; Ludhiana and Dalhousei three; Sialkot one and a half and Rawalpindi and Cuddalore one.

Forcast:— Increase in Southeast Bengal and Arakan.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 24th July. 1925.	Total since 1st June. 1925.	June 1st to 24th July 1923	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In Ct	In Ct
Colaba Point	0 05	35 22	48 22	22 24
Fort	0 04	38 82	..	24 12
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 09	36 52	..	..
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Cy.	..	..		
Bom. Vety. Col				
Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, July 23

Number of observations taken at 6 2 p.m., 8 p.m., and 10 p.m. ..

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr 29.740 inches.

Temperature of air	82.1 degrees.
Wet Bulb thermometer	76.9 „
Dew Point	74.5 „
Relative humidity of air	75%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	8.8 „
Maximum temperature of air	86.1 „
Minimum do do ..	80.0 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	213 ms.
Fall of Rain	0.01 inches
Total fall during month ..	7.28 „
Do, do year.. ..	37.97 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th July ..	0.01 „

H. M. S. MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Jul	h. m	h. m	Jun.	h. m	h. m
Fri	24	8 58	25 9	24	1 50	18 8
		20 22	24 9		14 41	21 1
Sat	25	0 53	26 1	25	6 38	16 2
		13 28	28 0		19 34	18 5
Sun	26	2 2	25 7	26	7 41	18
		14 26	27 2		20 36	18 9
M	27	3 14	26 3	27	8 17	18 8
		14 58	25 8		21 17	18 8
Tu	28	3 34	24 9	28	9 2	19 8
		15 38	26 1		22 13	18 8
W	29	4 39	24 7	29	10 8	20 7
		16 30	25 7		23 26	18 4
Thu	30	6 7	24 8	30	11 54	21 3
		17 36	25 4		..	..

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 24th July 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 1.20in. of rain and Delhi 0.87in. Skies are clear over the south-west of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the north and east of the division. Day temperature was considerably below normal in the aforesaid area; night temperature was lower than usual at Delhi only.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.39in. of rain, Mainpuri 0.25in., Jhansi 0.31in., Cawnpore 0.24in. and Allahabad 0.35in. Skies are heavily clouded and in the west of the province the air is damper than usual. Temperature was below normal in the whole of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.45in. of rain. Skies are clear over the North of the division and moderately to heavily clouded over the south. Humidity is almost normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the whole of Rajputana; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded and vapour in air is as usual. Maximum temperature was below normal at Bhavnagar-Para and Neemuch; the minimum was as usual.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.14in. of rain, Saugor 0.25in., Hoshangabad 0.12in., Kandwa 0.20in., Akola 0.17in. Nagpur 0.25in. and Chanda 0.44in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and in the northwest of the province humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north of the division; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.10in. of rain, Marmagao 0.33in. and Karwar 0.60in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 86 deg. 1in. and a minimum temperature of 79 deg. 5in., both being 2 deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.14in. of rain, Belgaum 0.33in. and Hyderabad 0.13in. Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is as usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Hyderabad, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is weakening in northwest India and continues generally active elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and north-Malabar, and local in the north and east Punjab, the Bombay Deccan Hyderabad, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana and southeast Madras. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.11in., Calicut 0.70inn., Masulipatam 0.32in., Bangalore 0.16in. and Madras 0.58in.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 23rd July 1925 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has again been vigorous in the Gangetic plain and the submontane Punjab, but is weak in Bombay and the Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, and Orissa, the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast, and local in Assam, Bengal, Central India, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Coorg. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Malabar, south Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Moulmein one inch; Rangnoon, Akyab one and a half; Bassein, Kyaukpyu two; Dhubri, Silchar one; Cherrapunji, Darjiling five; Chittagong, Jalpaiguri two; Noakhali, Daltonganj one and a half; Chaibasa, Hazaribagh, Darbhanga one; Patna, Roorkee one and a half; Lucknow two; Sialkot one and a half, Simla, Dalhousie two; Sutna one and a half; Hanamkonda one and a half; Gopalpur one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH OF JULY 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL Past 24-hours	Total 1st June to date.	Normal 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	0.19	0.62	—0.43	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	0.51	.89	—0.98	7.20
Rawalpindi	.20	10.05	7.88	+7.14	34.77
Lahore	..	7.93	5.85	+2.08	19.62
Hissar	..	7.52	4.51	+3.01	14.47
Ambala	0.05	21.31	9.03	12.31	30.49
Delhi	0.87	12.43	9.18	+3.25	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	0.39	22.23	9.59	12.64	26.90
Mainpuri	0.25	16.8	8.54	+7.84	27.07
Jhansi	0.31	22.60	13.1	+8.82	36.17
Cawnpore	0.24	17.98	11.80	+6.18	35.92
Allahabad	0.35	28.24	13.80	14.44	39.06
Sind					
Jacobabad	..	1.39	0.93	+0.47	3.68
Karachi	..	1.06	2.36	—1.30	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	5.75	3.8.	+1.93	11.79
Ajmer	..	4.80	7.54	—2.74	20.05
Jaipur	..	8.75	8.43	×0.32	24.21
Kotah	..	13.69	10.62	+3.07	28.23
Mount Abu	0.45	20.73	20.88	—0.16	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	..	2.65	6.86	—4.21	14.39
Dwarka	..	3.20	7.11	—3.91	13.62
Veraval	0.03	14.08	9.03	+5.00	18.80
Rajkot	..	7.2.	12.66	—5.43	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	..	12.99	8.89	+4.10	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	0.02	19.16	21.51	—2.35	40.97
Ahmedabad	..	18.8	13.58	+5.22	28.83
Deesa	0.04	8.01	8.99	—0.48	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	..	10.80	11.06	—0.26	29.19
Indore	0.04	8.29	13.51	—5.22	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	0.14	30.74	20.73	10.01	55.11
Saugor	0.25	25.88	17.97	+7.91	44.95
Hoshangabad	0.12	..	18.60	..	48.83
Khandwa	0.20	7.68	12.33	—4.65	29.63
Akola	0.17	7.78	12.99	—5.21	31.35
Amraoti	..	11.41	13.61	—2.20	33.05
Nagpur	0.25	19.56	19.89	—0.53	48.97
Chanda	0.44	15.90	21.11	—5.21	51.90
Raipur	0.09	26.99	20.12	+6.87	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.03	35.27	39.16	—3.94	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.10	41.75	56.40	14.65	99.98
Mormugao	0.33	50.00	54.48	—4.48	92.95
Karwar	0.60	76.94	68.37	×8.57	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	0.14	6.85	8.11	—1.26	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	5.40	7.79	—2.39	22.33
Poona	0.02	6.20	10.20	—4.00	27.11
Sholapur	..	4.90	8.17	—3.27	28.45
Bijapur	..	0.69	5.05	—4.36	20.90
Belgaum	0.33	26.30	20.70	+5.54	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.03	5.74	10.33	—4.65	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	..	10.68	13.22	—2.54	40.08
Hyderabad	0.13	4.92	9.66	—4.74	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	0.11	79.09	66.88	12.20	126.68
Calicut	0.70	65.36	57.74	+8.26	117.16
Cochin	..	26.14	40.72	10.62	114.51
Trivandrum	..	12.62	19.92	—7.30	64.51
Ceylon—Colombo	0.07	15.46	12.14	+3.35	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	0.32	8.49	9.65	—1.16	41.59
Bellary	..	0.20	3.27	—2.98	20.51
Cuddapah	0.03	5.07	5.87	—0.80	31.23
Madras	0.58	3.80	4.84	—1.34	50.74
Bangalore	0.16	4.82	6.00	—1.18	35.37
Coimbatore	..	3.08	2.81	+0.27	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	4.40	2.58	+1.81	33.18
Negapatam	..	0.93	2.70	—1.77	54.98

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

The S.S. "Maloja" with the English mails **leaves at 1 p.m.**

Public Meeting at 6 p.m. (S.T.), the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon, to celebrate **the Anniversary of** the passing of **the Widow Remarriage Act.**

Public lecture by Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta **on** "Youth and Sex" at the Bombay **Students'** Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, 6.15 p.m. (S.T.)

Speeches on Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

6th Annual General Meeting of G.I.P. Ry. Workmen's Union, Poibavdi, 3 p.m.

MEMAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.—The Meman Merchants' Association has fixed 1st August (Saturday) for the holiday of the Mohram.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" arrived London on Thursday, the 23rd instant.

A GERMAN CLASS:—Mr. A. D. Chaudhari P. T. (Germany) who returned recently from Germany will start a German class from the first of August. The intending students should write to Mr. Chandhari, care of The Bharat Motor Co. Ltd., Opposite Empire Theatre, Fort.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY.—Under the auspices of the Catholic Library a Whist Drive and Dance will be held on the Library Terrace to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. Light refreshments will be on sale. Prizes will be awarded to the winners.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.—The postponed meeting of the 19th instant will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. in the Hall of the Institution when Mr. B. B. Benjamin will deliver a lecture on "Prophet Moses".

DABUL PARISH CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society will be held in the Goan Union High School tomorrow (Sunday) at 11-30 a.m. The Parishioners are cordially invited to attend.

SWARAJ CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.—In the list of senders of correct solutions of the Swaraj Cross-Word Puzzle which appeared in our issue of Wednesday last, the name of Mr. V. D. Hathi of Santa Cruz was wrongly printed as "V. D. Slathi."

BOMBAY CENTRL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.—Co-operative Training Class:—4-30 to 5-30 p.m. "Inaugural Address" by Mr. G. K. Devadhar, 4-40 to 6-40 p.m. "Importance of the co-operative Movement and its progress in India" by Principal, M. L. Tarapan.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Dr. N. A. Thoothi, D. Phil will conduct a class to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "The Elements of Socialogy" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road.

Mr. S. K. Muranjan will speak on "The Method of Elections" at the Brotherhood in the evening at 6 p.m. when Mr. Indulal K. Yajnik will preside.

CITY'S MORTALITY.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 23rd July 1925, to 6 a.m. of 24th idem:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack 1, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 83.

Total mortality this day last year 97.

TO-NIGHT'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.—2 F.V. Bombay Presidency Radio Club, 387 metres, 9-30 p.m. to 11 p.m. A selected programme of songs and Instrumental Music will be arranged by Mr. J. Raymond The following have kindly consented to take part:—Mrs. Mayne, Miss MacLean, Miss F. Cohen, Mr. Snow. Mr. Longar: Mr. Logsdail.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.—Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a public class in English on the Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bandra, at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday) The Swami will also give a public discourse on Raja Yoga at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Arya Bhuwan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the same day.

Swami Viswananda will deliver a public discourse on the "Gita" at Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar, at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) (to-morrow) Sunday. The Gita Class at Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, will be conducted by the Swami at 6 p.m. to-day.

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MR. C. Y. CHINTAMANI.

RESUMES CHARGE OF THE "LEADER."

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani has resumed charge of the "Leader".—A. P.

"INDIAN DAILY MAIL."

MR. NATARAJAN BECOMES EDITOR.

Mr. K. Natarajan took over the editorial charge of the "Indian Daily Mail" from yesterday.

A SWARAJIST DEFECTION.

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, President of the Bengal Swarajya Party and the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, informs the Associated Press of India that Mr. B. N. Sasmal who has been elected a member to the Bengal Legislative Council from Midnapere in place of the late Mr. C. R. as has resigned the membership of the Bengal Swarajya Party.—A. P.

C. IN C. IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, July 23.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will arrive in Madras from Trichinopoly on the 1st August and as soon as he arrives, he will attend a military parade of the Lancashire Fusiliers, the Royal Artillery, the Madras Guards and the Madras University Training Corps under the command of Lt.-Col. Woodcock D.S.O., Commanding Madras District. The Lancashire Fusiliers will then hold commemoration ceremony of victory at battle of Minden fought on August 1st 1756 and troop their colours on the island.

His Excellency leaves for Bombay the same night.—A. P.

THE NAGAR CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Vadnagara Nagar Parishad, the first of its kind, will shortly meet in Bombay. There are many social and economic questions relating to the community which will come up before it for serious consideration and let us hope that the intelligent and practical-minded Nagars will not fail to solve them. But the important point to which I want to invite the attention of the members of my community is the very insignificant part they have hitherto played in the political movement of India. It is really a paradox to find the most politically-minded caste keeping itself quite aloof from all the political life of the country. Be the cause what it may, it is a fact of which the Nagars should be ashamed. I may be pardoned for saying that their general apathy towards the political movement is due to their timidity and selfishness. Self-sacrifice is the last thing that a Nagar will perform. The explanation of this trait is to be found in the fact that mostly they are employed in the services of the Government either of the British or of the Indian states, and it is this very fact which makes it impossible for them to take active and independent part in politics. Being too timid to face the consequences of the displeasure that they may incur, they think it wise to shun politics altogether. But this attitude of theirs is neither profitable nor possible any longer. It will lead to their political annihilation. It does not matter in what political party they work provided they contribute their share in the national movement. The Nagars can supply constructive ability, clear headed statesmanship and sharp intelligence for which they are so reputed. Let them be true to their admirable record as able politicians. Nagars have also rendered conspicious services in the literary sphere of Gujarat and they should secure a similar place in politics. At present there are few prominent public men like the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas in our caste but they are too few indeed. We want more of them.

As regards the question of Hindu-Muslim Unity, Nagars are peculiarly fitted to solve the problem because of their past association with Muslim rulers and the real understanding they possess of Muslim psychology.

In conclusion I would request the Nagars to prove themselves as fervent worshippers of democracy as they have been of autocracy and bureaucracy in the past. Will the Nagar Conference pay attention to this aspect of their future activities? Yours etc.

Sinor. PRABHAKAR.

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BOMBAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

DEVELOPING PUBLIC TASTE FOR GOOD MUSIC.

Miss P. F. Patuck, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay symphony orchestra, sends the following account of the work done by the Orchestra from May 1st 1924 to April 30th 1925.

The Orchestra commenced its season of concerts in August 1924, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. During this period, it gave 29 popular, "Chamber, and a symphony concerts at which altogether 12,341 people were present. At the last few concerts of the season, the gallery had been thrown open to the public free of charge and since then it was so packed with people, that at the last concert there was not only no standing-room but many had even to go away disappointed. The reserved and unreserved seats were also well patronised and it is very encouraging to the Committee to feel that its efforts to develope the taste of the public for good music are beginning to bear fruit.

About 100 tickets of the Dress-Circle were also given away free at some of the last few concerts to the different schools; and quite a number of children were thus enabled to hear and enjoy the performances.

I may add that an effort is being made to do more educational work for the school-children by starting a scheme for giving Children's Concerts in connection with the schools in Bombay; and I earnestly hope that sufficient funds will be available for the purpose.

For the Orchestra, four new European players have been engaged. A Violinist and a 'Cellist have been called out from Europe and Horn and Claronet players were engaged in Bombay. All these players are first-rate performers. It will thus be seen that to support such a fine Orchestra and still further increase its efficiency, funds are greatly needed. The

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

FRIDAY'S CLOSING RATE.

—11

A cable received from New York at 2 a. m. to-day stated :

Friday's opening rate.	—26
Friday's closing rate.	—11
Liverpool opening	+3
Liverpool closing	—11

Guarantee Fund started by Mr. Binning has not had an enthusiastic response from the Europeans of Bombay. Is it not up to them to come forward and give some financial help for the support of an Orchestra which gives such excellentn performances of Western music both at the concerts and at their own Clubs and Gymkhanas?

The Bombay Symphony Orchestra is still greatly in need of funds and the Committee hopes that many of our wealthy citizens who have not yet helped us will kindly come forward to support the movement which is doing such good work for the people of Bombay.

For the benefit of those who frequently patronise our concerts, the Committee has decided to issue Season Tickets for Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 each. The former entitles the holder to attend all the concerts given by our Orchestra from July 1925 to April 1926 and to occupy any seat in the Stalls. He will also have the right to reserve his seat for the Symphony concerts and concerts with visiting artists. The latter will entitle the holder to a seat in the Dress-Circle for all the concerts.

Our best thanks are due to Mr. Behr for his valuable and unstinting efforts to maintain such a high standard of excellence and efficiency in the performances; to all the amateurs for their most valuable help and co-operation; and last though not least to all the subscribers and guarantors for their generous response to our appeal for funds

With a sincere hope that a large number of season-tickets of both the Stalls and the Dress-Circle will be taken up which will greatly help to put the Orchestra on a sound financial basis.

PATHAN TERRORISM.

DASTARDLY ATTACK ON A CHRISTIAN.

For the past few days brutal assaults by Pathans on peaceful citizens have again become common in Bombay. After the deportation of about a hundred of them last year, the public ceased to hear much about Pathan terrorism, but they are figuring again in the public eye because of their attacks on shop-keepers, pedestrians and petty vendors. Last week at Parel a Hindu shop-keeper and his son were brutally assaulted by a gang of Pathans. On Friday morning about 5 o'clock a Christian named C. De'Souza employed in a bakery owned by one Carvalho at Dadar was going on his rounds distributing loaves to his master's customers when he was accosted on Delisle Road by two Pathans who demanded some loaves. De'Souza having refused to give the loaves free was mercilessly assaulted by the Pathans with lathis. An alarm was raised and some people came to his aid, but not before the assailants had vanished. The police having been informed removed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The police are making enquiries in the matter.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

WELLINGTON.

"My Lady's Latchkey," adapted for the screen from "The Second Latchkey," the novel by C.N. and A.M. Williamson, is the feature attraction which opens to-night and runs this week at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) Katherine MacDonald famous as "The American Beauty," is starred in the production which is released through Associated First National Pictures Inc.

It is a worthwhile drama that will be enjoyed by all to whom a well produced and fascinating screen play appeals.

WEST END.

Love, mystery and melodrama are the ingredients from which House Peters's current starring vehicle, "Rafles," the Universal-Jewel future which opens to-night and runs this week at the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road). Rafles, as portrayed by House Peters, is an astounding individual, bafling to everyone but himself. He is a sportive sort of person, playing a desperate game as calmly as if it were pitch and toss. As the practical joker, Rafles is successful in keeping at bay the greatest criminal analysts of England and the Continent. House Peters plays the role with deftness and is supported by Miss Dupont, who plays the leading feminine role, an actress of charming personality. The love interest which develops between Rafles and Gwendolyn Amersteth is of touching beauty and avoids much of the dull sentimentality that is usually associated with screen stories.

RANG-BODHECHHU NATVA SAMAJ.

We learn that Mr. Rajaram Morarji, a Bhatia gentleman, has agreed to act in the drama entitled "Sanshaya Kallol" as "Ashvin Shet" the hero, on Saturday the 1st August at the Elphinstone Theatre when the entire proceed of the performance are to be give in aid of the collection of old Sanskrit religious scriptures. Mr. Rajaram though born a Gujerati speaks Marathi as if it were his mother tongue. He has volunteered to appear on the stage from purely patriotic motives. Mr. Raghuvir Sawakar, who is already known to the Bombay Theatre-going public, will play the part of the heroine "Revatee".

EXCELSIOR.

"Cyrano de Bergerac" the stage version of which had such a successful run in London a short time ago, is at the Excelsior Cinema to-night and next week. This strange story of the Dumas musketeer period has a peculiar appeal of its own. The story is one of self-sacrifice of Cyrano, the poet-philosopher for the girl he loves but who does not love him.

EMPIRE.

"The Price of Silence" which commences at the Empire Cinema this evening is a moving story of love and sacrifice The story is of a young Senator who first loses the girl he loves to a rival and then sacrifices a successful career to save her from disgrace.

EMPRESS

"The Thief of Bagdad" enters upon its twelfth consecutive week at the Empress and still continues to attract crowded houses.

MR. PALLONJI BARJORJI DESAI.

AN APPRECIATION MOVEMENT.

Mr. Phiroze K. Shethna and ten others have issued an appeal to the "Parsis and lovers of Gujerati literature in general" to contribute to the purse that is to be presented to Seth Burjoreji Palanji Desai, ex-Editor of "Rast Goftar," in appreciation of the memorable services rendered by him to Gujarati Literature and the Iranian History.

The signatories to the appeal state:—

"Beginning his career at the tender age of 15, Mr. Desai plunged headlong in the service of literature. As the editor of "Rast Goftar" for 42 years, and of "Nur-e-Ilm" for 20 years, he served both the country and the community. As a student of Iranian history, he has thrown much useful light, by writing a number of volumes, and has infused in the younger generation a strong love for motherland Iran. Moreover, Mr. Desai has to his credit a number of addresses upon Zoroastrianism, and Gujarati literature. He has produced an interesting description of the days of Zoroaster. He has also written many more beautiful imaginary stories about Sassanian monarchs.

Now that he has reached the eve of his life, he is retiring from the public field at the advanced age of 75. In appreciation of his services, the Parsee Writer's Association has decided to give him a purse of Rs. 501. We heartly appeal to all to contribute their humble mite to it Contributions may be sent to Mr. Jahangir J. Vimadalal, President, Parsee Writers' Association Motiwala Mansion, Hammum Street, Fort, or to the Hon. Secretary Mr. Phiroze Ratnagar Jehangir Mansion, Chawpaty."

HATHUNGO DACOITY CASE.

HYDERABAD (SIND), July 24.

In Hathungo dacoity reported in May last another prominent Muslim Zamindar has been arrested and is undergoing trial. —A. P.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 24.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/6 1/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., 1/6 3/8.
Bank's buying T. T., 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D. D., 1/6 5/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs, 745.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs., 810.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs., 795.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 212

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 273½.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-1/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 103.18
London—Switzerland Frcs., 25.00.
London—Brussels Frcs., 105.00.
London—Rome Liras 132.00
London—Berlin Marks, 20.40.
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.

London, July 23.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/8 quiet.
Bar Gold £4.4 10½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/16 steady.

London, July 23.

Rentes 3 per cent 44 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Business was small and closed quietly steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th March 1925.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/2.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/4.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 24.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	
Bank Demand	1/6 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	
Frs. Demand	747
American Dollars	273 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	158
Shanghai	212
Japan	112 3/4
Singapore	157 1/4

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, July 23.

Stockholm	18.09
Christiania	29.37
Amsterdam	12.10
Switzerland	25.03

London, July 23.

Exchange on London in Paris 133.50.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.41 3/4.
Exchange on London in Italy 132.05.

New York, July 23.

Demand Bills 48575.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, July 23.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 5/8—1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 7/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 5/8.
Conversion Loan £77 3/16—1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 1/2+1/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 1/2.
Consols 2½ per cent 57.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 51 nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 63 3/8—1/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 3/8—1/8.

DISCOUNTS.

London, July 23.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 5/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/2
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 15 3/8.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 24.

Three months 4-3/16 per cent.
Six months 4-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate—5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 24.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13-6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13-5-9
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-5-9
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-4-9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-4-6
Bar silver ready Rs. 72-3.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72-3
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72-2.

London, July 23.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10½.
Silver ready d. 32-1
Silver forward d. 32-1
TONE OF SILVER:—
Nothing doing, China was a seller at higher rate.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 24.

Ready:—21-5-6.
Vaida Sravan—Opening 21-4-9, at 6 p.m. 21-4-9.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 21-4-3, at 6 p.m. 21-4-3.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Sravan—Opening 0-1-3
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 0-2-6.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 24.

Ready:—72-4-6.
Vaida Sravan—Opening 72-4, at 6 p.m. 72-4.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 72-2, at 6 p.m 72-2.
Vaida Sravan—Opening 0-8-0.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 1-0-0
Tone:—Market Steady.

MONEY.

Bombay, July 24.

Call—2 per cent.
One month—1½ per cent
Three months—1½ per cent.
Six months—3 per cent.
Tone of money market—Easy.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

London, July 23.

Business was small, and such selling as there has been from China and elsewhere, was aborbed by the special buying referred to last week and which continued during this week.

India sent a fair number of orders but being limited to prices which were slightly under those ruling, were not executed. With such a featureless market, it is difficult to foretell the probable movements of price but Messrs. Mocatta's see nothing which will cause any important change for the present.

London, Thursday, July 23.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£163,200,000	Inc.	£3,500,000
Public Deposits	£15,600,000	Inc.	£5,000,000
Other Deposits	£110,700,000	Dec.	£4,500,000
Govt. Securities	£35,000,000	Dec.	£1,000,000
Other Securities	£69,800,000	Dec.	£1,900,000
Notes and Gold	£39,600,000	Inc.	£1,400,000

The Bank Reserve is 31.3 per cent. of the Liabilities.

BUREAU REPORT.

Washington, July 23.

The United States Department of agriculture in its report up to the 16th instant, gives the condition of the cotton crop as 70.4 per cent. with a probable production of 13,588,000 bales, equivalent to 500 pound bales.

LEGISLATION FOR CONTROL OF "FUTURES".

GOVT. REPLY TO SHARE BROKERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association which has enjoyed full independence in its working for the last fifty years, untampered from any outside control, is now forced by Government to take a charter or a license, otherwise the share transactions entered into the bazaar will be declared as wagering.

From the letter given below it is clear that the representatives of the bazaa have agreed to take the charter. Is the bazaar going to lose its much preserved liberty? Are they going to kneel down tamely before the Government after all the tough fight they had at the time of Atlay Committee?

The following reply has been received by The President, the Native Share and Stock Brokers Association from the Secretary, Finance Department, Government of Bombay.

I acknowledge with thanks the copy of your statement sent with your letter of 15th July. I am now directed by the Governor-in-Council to refer to the interview the representatives of your Association had with the Honourable the Finance Member on 17th July, in Poona. The three representatives then stated that they had no objection to urge against the proposal that the Government should legislate for the control of the dealings in "Forward" business on the Stock Exchange, but that on the contrary they wished to work in co-operation with Government to this end. They further agreed that it was desirable that the form the legislation should take should be the granting of a Charter or monopoly to the Association on the line of the Law of 1922 which gave certain powers to the East India Cotton Association. Under such legislation Government would take authority to control the rule-making power of the Association, and in return would grant to the Association a monopoly of dealings in "Futures", the actual administration must be by means of rules which will be subject to the sanction of Government; but this, it was agreed, was a matter of detail which would require subsequent discussion between Government and the Association. Your Representatives desired only to impress on Government the desirability of the Governing body possessing some power of protecting the interest of the Association and bonafide investers against the operations of Syndicates formed to rig the market.

2. I am now directed to request that you will communicate to Government the official acceptance by your Association of the suggestions that legislation for the control of "Futures" business on the Stock Exchange to take the form of what is commonly called the "grant of a Charter" that is to say, the prohibition by legislation of all dealings in "Futures" except by members of your Association and under rules framed and published under the sanction of Government.

I have the Honour, etc.
(Sd.) G. WILES.

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The Bombay Chronicle
SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1925.

THE PUPPET-SHOW.

The "Times of India" which has of late been immensly agitated over Indian conditions in general, has found relief in the decision of the Bombay Legislative Council that the Municipal Commissioner should be a nominee of the Government and not a selection of the Bombay Corporation. The "Times of India" would have, it seems, shuddered in mortal convulsions if the Council had decided to vest the appointment of the Commissioner in the hands of the rate-payers' representatives. What would have been the consequences of the reform except the destroying of "all hope of satisfactory roads, lights, sanitation, markets, etc."? The dreadful catastrophe has been averted and Bombay is safe against Tammany Hall methods; but we wonder how the calumniators of Indian capacity would have got on without the exquisite term "Tammany Hall" which Sir Surendranath Banerjea, has, in his deep irritation, exhumed for egregious parade. Tammany Hall is an Anglo-Saxon novelty. Its implications cannot plausibly be foisted on self-governing bodies in India without just cause though the "Times" heroically apes the "Bengalee" to traduce the dignity of the Municipal Corporation. It gives credit to the Finance Member for proving that "the appointment is made by a Minister who is responsible to the Legislative Council and is thus as far as possible based on the popular will". The statement that the Municipal Commissioner is the free selection of the Minister is a huge piece of misrepresentation deserving of instant exposure. The occasion enables us again to emphasise the farcical character of ministerial authority. Section 52 (3) of the Government of India Act lays down that "in relation to transferred subjects the Governor *shall* be guided by the advice of Ministers, unless he sees sufficient cause to dissent from their opinion in which case he may require action to be taken otherwise than in accordance with that advice". In other words, the Minister is normally competent to make a binding selection in the sphere of local self-government; but what are the actualities of the situation which the "Times" celebrates with constitutional deference? We say that Mr. Lawrence did not, and could not, dispose of the allegation that the Minister is the rubber-stamp of the Government. The Bombay Presidency Association gave before the Muddiman Committee half-a-dozen instances of the power of Ministers as extinguished by the Civil Service. We quote only two examples for the sake of space:—(1) The Minister of Excise and Forests in our Presidency fixed up the personnel of a Committee to inquire into forest grievances in connection with the desire of the Council. One of these persons was objected to and the Committee was never appointed and the solemn promise of the Minister had to be broken because the Government took a long time to waive the objection and then the gentleman concerned refused. Result, the impotence of the Minister was advertised beyond retrieval. (2) On several occasions the advice of Ministers for the filling up of posts in the transferred departments was set at naught even *to the extent of a minor appointment of a lecturer in a law school*. We quote those two instances to counter the placid protension of the "Times of India" that the Minister has a decisive voice in the appointments.

When the nomination of a law-lecturer is withdrawn from the competence of the Minister so profusely honoured by the "Times", it is fatuous to talk of the authority of the Council in the selection of the Municipal Commissioner who is incidentally functioning as a trade-consul endowed with great powers of patronage. According to the Reforms Scheme and the advice of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, responsibility in the transferred departments was to be placed in the hands of the Ministers and the Governor was to be merely in the position of a constitutional head. In regard to this stipulation Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said that the whole basis of reform, viz., that "the administration of the transferred departments was to vest in Ministers responsible to the Legislative Council," had been subverted by the Governor. If the evidence is true—and it stands unchallenged—the Minister is an ailing figurehead deprived of the functions of initiative and responsibility. Sir Chimanlal again describes the practice obtaining in public appointments. Proposals reached the private secretary to the Governor who, on his approval, circulated, to his Council the following formula: "I propose to make with the concurrence of my honourable colleagues the following appointments." The honourable members agreed or dissented, without much effect. Sir Chimanlal says that this courteous form of nullity was suddenly altered by the circulation of statements saying "I beg to inform my honourable colleagues that the following appointments are being made." One day, without any warning, the form was refined as follows: "The Governor of Bombay is pleased to appoint, etc., etc." These phases of progressive aggrandisement are not developed by us but quoted from the testimony of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad who was vainly attacked by the ineffable Sir Maurice on extraneous grounds. The essential indictment stands, grim and unqualified. If we are asked how there could be Ministers ready to occupy a status which does not give them unfettered discretion to appoint even a law-lecturer, we find it hard to answer in any terms of pride or self-respect. We merely mention the real truth, with full attestation, that the argument of the "Times" is unsubstantial and preposterous.

The mocking ascription of power to the Minister in the selection of our Chief Executive Officer may be amplified by a reference to the freedom of Secretaries to set the authority of Ministers at naught. Though Sir Maurice Hayward evinced a natural hesitation to publish the truth, it is familiar enough to all publicists toiling to make the Reforms a dislocated success. Mr. Harkishanlal said before the Muddiman Committee that the Secretaries "enjoyed under the Rules pre-audience of the Governor and on account of unavoidable frequent transfers proved of no material use to the inexperienced (sic) Ministers." Mr. Harkishanlal speaks from the bitterness of his experience and we know that he has the ability to tutor our administrators on elementary principles in a summer-school recess. When questioned on the facts early in the week, Sir Maurice Hayward refused to divulge the rules and flaunted the pious vagaries contained in the Instrument of Instructions given by His Majesty to the Governor. The substance of the Rules is however seen in the written memorandum of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. The Minister is doomed to a feeble and distressing existence in spite of earnest platitudes about responsibility and the right of making inconsiderable errors. The Secretary who obtains pre-audience, according to Lala Harkishenlal, represents the Civil Service and the horde of mandarins who are recruited to the out-door relief of life-jobs in India. To hide the scandal, the Minister is credited with puissant powers of appointment and the "Times" has the effrontery to say that Bombay has been saved from a calamity. India is under the heels of the biggest jobocracy in the world and the straw-effigies of Ministers will not hide the Tammany traits of racial nepotism. The "Times" may sit and shudder at the prospect of elected Commissioners possessing a smaller appreciation of its patronage and functionary worth, but the ingratiating tribe of Dabholkars, happily, represent a species infertile and half-extinct. If the responsibility of the Commissioner is made into an electoral issue at the next appeal for the suffrages of rate-payers the renegades will realise the enormity of their impudence and folly.

"JAPANESE COMPETITION."

We publish in another column a letter from a Japanese reader, which is a sort of a reply to the articles appearing in these columns under the above heading. Our readers will, of course, easily perceive that our correspondent does not in any way challenge the charges we have made in respect of Japanese competition. For purposes of reference, and clearness of argument, let us recapitulate once again the main accusations we have levelled against Japan. We consider the Japanese competition unfair as it is based on sweated labour, fattened by open or secret subsidies whether in regard to the export of Japanese goods or at least in the carriage of goods to and from Japan and maintained by a network of economic and financial measures adopted by the Japanese Government as consistent and integral parts of the economic policy of the Japanese nation which it is impossible to enumerate or specify in this place. The correspondent does not question the main gravamen of these charges, as, indeed, it is impossible substantially to controvert them. He tells us, for example, that under the Labour provisions of Japan, no girls under 10 years of age can be admitted in a factory; and that owing to the compulsory education laws children between six and twelve years of age have to be at school compulsorily at school. Granted. But even, then, our charge that the bulk of the labour force in the Japanese mills consists of girls between 13 and 20 remains unanswered. Further, the correspondent does not controvert the fact that working hours are longer than under the Washington Convention, except that instead of 11 hours per operative he mentions 10 as the rule of labour under a resolution of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association,—which, be it noticed in passing, is not the same thing as the compulsory condition imposed upon a specific law, though even a law can be quietly evaded if the inspectorate and the mill management are working in collusion; and he certainly does not challenge the fact mentioned by us that mills in Japan work two shifts a day for 27 days in the month, and thereby gain a substantial advantage over the Indian competitor, though, on his showing, the actual percentage of the advantage in working hours per month would be smaller than we have asserted to be the fact. On the ground of depreciated exchange giving Japan an advantage in competition, our position is unassailable. We have recognised, far more fully than the correspondent would insist on doing, the fact that whereas Japan has an advantage in exchange on the goods she exports to India, by the same factor she stands to suffer a disadvantage in the goods she imports from India; and the imports of Indian goods into Japan are, we know, more valuable than the exports of Japanese goods to India. The fact, however, that the Japanese banking organisation, operated exclusively in the Japanese interests, is able to give the Japanese traders every possible advantage in every turn of exchange is lost sight of, naturally of course, by the correspondent. And we are fully prepared to admit that the exchange difficulty is more a misfortune of India, created and maintained by the self-styled servants and well-wishers of India of the type of Sir Basil Blackett, than a special advantage of Japan. Finally, we have not stated that wages of workmen in Japan consist of nothing but food and lodging, nor are we anxious to contend that every possible mill in Japan is raking in money. Only, we do not see, we confess, the exact bearing of this excursion into the realms of polemics in the correspondent's letter on the present controversy.

As for the remedies, we are glad the correspondent recognises that a special import duty on Japanese goods will be a blow to this unfair competition. It is now a challenge to the Government of India, whose spokesmen like Sir Basil Blackett and *soi disant* servants (?) of India of that complexion are never tired of protesting their sleepless solicitude for the welfare of India, to see that measures are adopted immediately to put an end to this unfair competition. The correspondent may be sure our object is not to kill trade with Japan in any direction in which it can be carried on honourably and advantageously for both sides to the bargain; and so we shall not support such extreme measures as an export duty on cotton exported to Japan As a last resource, and an utterly unavoidable contingency, such a measure may have to be adopted by a desperate nation. But we hope and trust the rigorous competition which Japan is now maintaining will not be allowed to stretch to such lengths even by the present non-Indian Government of India dominated by such self-satisfied Pecksniffs as Sir Basil Blackett as to compel the representatives of the people in the Legislative Assembly to demand such extreme and double-edged expedients as an export duty on Indian cotton shipped to Japan. The import duty of a protective adequacy and efficiency would be the only sound weapon for the benefit and protection of Indian industry; and a reserve of discretion to increase such duties against countries found to be guilty of unfair competition would more than meet the revenue as well as penalising intentions of such a policy. We trust those who have the ordering of this country's policy will even yet realise their stark, staring duty in this regard and take measures before the people of India are exasperated by sheer despair and take the initiative in their own hands, to right the wrongs that the apathy or antagonism of the present rulers of India are piling up.

Acts of the Day

Abdul Kerim's Terms.

The terms on which Abdul Kerim, according to the "Westminster Gazette," is prepared to negotiate peace with France are too moderate to be true. He demands that (1) the Riff State shall be recognised and guaranteed by the League of Nations with a status similar to that of Afghanistan and he shall be given the title of 'Emir', that (2) the Sultan of Morocco shall be recognised by the Riffs as their overlord; that (3) the whole of Jebala shall be incorporated in the Riff State, and the north bank of the river Wergha shall be the southern boundary of the State; that (4) Spain shall retain Ceuta and Melilla with defences and the iron ore mines south of Melilla; and that (5) the Riff State shall be allowed to retain a limited standing army. Unless France sees in the existence of an independent Moorish ruler a menace to her prestige, she will be well advised to accept the terms offered by Abdul Kerim. This is not the first time that Abdul Kerim has expressed his willingness to come to terms with France. When the latter took the offensive in the present campaign he had appealed to the League of Nations to intervene. The League of Nations, however, does not exist to uphold the rights of small nations and Abdul Kerim's appeal went unheard. But while Abdul Kerim does not love fighting for fighting's sake he is determined to keep for his people what belongs to them. He would have been perfectly justified in demanding the independence of the whole of Morocco, but he is satisfied with the independence of the Riffis and is willing to accept the overlordship of the Sultan of Morocco though he knows that the latter is merely a puppet in the hands of France. None of the European Powers has a right to be in Morocco and the Algeciras settlement, rendered possible by the docility of feeble Sultans, by which the country was distributed among the Great Powers cannot be acceptable to the Moors who are now becoming conscious of their national solidarity. So long as the tribes were divided among themselves it was possible for the Powers to play one chieftain against another and thus to consolidate their own position. But Abdul Kerim is a chieftain of a new order altogether. He has rallied the tribes to his banner and France can only subdue him by a prolonged campaign costing thousands of lives on both sides. Abdul Kerim is anxious to prevent this bloodshed. Hence the moderate character of his demands which France can only reject if her aim is the unholy one of extirpating a brave people fighting for their hearths and homes, in order to satisfy her imperial greed.

The Colour Crusade.

Evidently the new offensive of the Hertzog Government against the Indians is even more ominous than we thought it to be. Dr. Malan's new Bill aiming at the racial segregation and economic annihilation of Indians is, as we observed yesterday and as the "Times of India's" special cable has corroborated, more ruthless in its implications than even the defunct Class Areas Bill of General Smuts against which there were such energetic protests at the time. Not only is the reservation to be applied to land-ownership as Dr. Malan announced amidst Christian applause, but it is also to be extended to the Cape Colony where racial discrimination does not yet prevail. Moreover, not satisfied with the virtual prohibition of Indian immigration which was encouraged when the Natal Europeans needed indentured labour for their sugar industry the Minister of Interior proposes to stiffen the immigration ban by altering the Immigrants' Regulations Act so as to put a stop to the influx of Indians, particularly women. Whom God hath joined, the South African Whites wish to put asunder: but only of course to hound out the husbands by forbidding the entry of their wives. The Komagata tragedy of Canada was enacted through a similar tyranny but racial maniacs have no memories or conscience. Dr. Malan glibly declared that the assumption of the new measures was that the Indian is an alien in the country and that the Indian population should be reduced through pressure. We wish only the Natives of South Africa were powerful enough to give the only retort to this immoral and arrogant plea by driving out the White himself from the country in which he is as much an alien as the Indian. Indeed, the presence of the Whites is every whit more galling because unlike the Indians, they desire not to follow peacefully their normal avocations but to dominate and exploit the real inhabitants of the land which they have forcibly enslaved. There are no limits to the impertinent pretensions and colour-hatred of the Whites in Africa and elsewhere: we can only answer with an alien bureaucracy over us by impotent rage and adjectival condemnation. And even that we are asked to abandon but it may jeopardise Lord Reading's negotiations!

Principle or Prestige?

Like the Liberal M. P. in Galsworthy's "Silver Box," the Maharaja of Alwar regards his refusal of an independent enquiry into the Nimuchana firing as a "matter of principle." We say nothing for the moment about the white-washing report of the Commission, about the discrepancies between the report and the first communique of the State or about the unconscionable delay in publishing the results of the investigation. It would be strange if a Commission that was a creature of the Alwar State would report against the oppressive revenue demands or the alleged excesses of the military forces of the State. But the Maharaja in his eloquent speech at the durbar avowed that he resisted any outside enquiry as it would have impugned the impartiality of the State: so in order to prove its judicial rectitude it carried on the investigation itself. On the contrary, a graceful and willing permission to disinterested and respectable men outside the State would have exonerated the reputation of the State and scotched the wild rumours of massacre. The Maharaja stated that outside bodies "have no concern" with the Government of his territory. We shall remember this when His Highness next goes to the Imperial Conference, showers encomiums on General Smuts and accepts an invitation to visit South Africa as a representative Indian. The Maharaja may have satisfied the credulous Political Department and the Imperial Government—to whom he is naturally grateful—but he has not vindicated his administration at the bar of public opinion by his heroic stand on "principle" which is strictly speaking only a tenacious resistance for the bogey of "prestige."

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

ADDITION TO CRUISERS AND SUBMARINES

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 23.

Mr. Baldwin making his eagerly expected statement on naval construction in the House of Commons announced that the construction of two cruisers would be begun in October, two in February 1926 and three every year thereafter. Government had also decided on an annual construction of nine destroyers and six submarines together with certain auxilliary vessels beginning with the financial year 1926/27 to be continued during the normal life of the present Parliament.

Mr. Baldwin said some of these cruisers would be of ten thousand tons displacement while the remainder would be of a smaller size and less expensive, approximately of eight thousand tons.

The Admiralty would meet an additional expense of 527,170 sterling from savings in other heads. Government would only ask Parliament to make an additional provision this year in respect of the commencement of the new programme if it was satisfied as to the impossibility of making these savings, but it was not proposed to allow an increased expense to constitute an addition to th total of the Navy Estimates.

Mr. Baldwin further said that the Admiralty would do its utmost to diminish the extra cost of the new construction by substantial reductions in the maintenance and other charges of the Navy. Moreover, a committee of three unconnected with Government would be appointed as soon as possible to examine the maintenance and cost of the interior economy of the Navy, Army and Air services.

There was a lively questioning by the Labour members and others. Mr. Henderson intimated that the Opposition would draw attention to the matter on Tuesday, Mr. Purcell wondered when they would get a Government with courage to put the Admiralty in its proper place, and Com. Kenworthy asked whether the programme had been drawn up without reference to the ships that were being built abroad.

Mr. Baldwin replying emphasised that this was entirely a replacement programme and promised detailed explanations during the debate.—Reuter.

BANDITS MURDER AN AMERICAN.

CONSUL'S PROTEST.

PEKING, July 23.

The conditions round Chengtu and in the interior of Izechuen has generally improved. The consular officials now consider it unnecessary to evacuate the missionaries thence at present, especially in view of the danger of their encountering brigands en route to larger Treaty Ports. Bandits on the 20th July attacked a ranch in north Manchuria belonging to an American major named Palmer. Being offered resistance the bandits killed Mr. Palmer and captured his companion Dr. Howard, eye specialist attached to the Rockfeller Institute at Peking. The American Consul, Mr. Harbin has gone to interview Changtsolin to protest against the crime and urge the release of Dr. Howard. Mr. Palmer was developing the ranch in interest of the refugees from famine districts.—Reuter

CHINA'S DEMAND FOR TARIFF AUTONOMY.

PEKING, July 23.

The vernacular papers report that Feng-Yu-Hsing has telegraphed to Government opposing the tariff conference, expressing the opinion that China should have complete tariff autonomy and declaring that it was against the principle of equality of nations for other countries to fix China's tariff.—Reuter.

LABOUR UNIONS HEADQUARTERS CLOSED.

SHANGHAI, July 23.

The Commander of the Manchurian troops in the Shanghai area has closed down the headquarters of several Labour Unions.—Reuter.

POPE'S HEALTH.

HIS HOLINESS PERFECTLY WELL.

ROME, July 23.

In view of the adverse foreign reports regarding the Pope's health, it is announced that His Holiness is perfectly well and that he recently received over a thousand persons including American pilgrims, granted a dozen private audiences and delivered a short addrss in a firm voice.—Reuter.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S VISIT TO WEMBLEY.

LONDON, July 23.

After bidding farewell to Lord Reading, Lord Birkenhead visited Wembley where, accompanied by Sir. A. C. Chatterjee, he made an extensive tour of the Indian pavilion and made various purchases He visited the Indian cinema theatre where he expressed deep interest in typical Eastern exhibits and paid a tribute to the public spirit of the Indian gentlemen which had made the Indian exhibition at Wembley possible.—Reuter.

ANTI-ASIATIC LEGISLATION.

OLD BILL AND THE NEW

FIRST READING PASSED IN S. AFRICAN ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, July 23.

The Bill, to a certain extent, followed the well-known lines as in the bill introduced by the late Government, but it went a good deal further in the direction of carrying out the recommendations of the Asiatic Enquiry Commission. It dealt not only with the resident and commercial segregation but also the land ownership, especially in Natal (Hear, hear). It also proposed to amend the Immigrants' Regulation Act with the object of putting a stop to the influx of Indians, especially women, which was still going on to a considerable extent. A notable omission was that the bill did not deal with the issue of trading licenses. Dr. Malan declared that he had tried to respect, as far as possible, the susceptibilities of the Indian population. The Bill did not mention the Asiatics as a class except where it was unavoidably necessary to do so. He emphasised that the introduction of the Bill must not be taken as a closing door to any negotiations or communications between the Governments of the Union and India as regards the Indian question. On the contrary, he considered that the statement of the Government's policy as embodied in the Bill would very materially help any further negotiations.

Replying to an interjection of Gen. Smuts, Dr. Malan thought it would not be in the public interest to make a statement at present with regard to the negotiations hitherto.

Dr. Malan wished to emphasise that whenever the Bill might be passed it would take effect from 1st August, 1925, the reason being that the Bill respected certain vested rights and if this steps was not taken, he was afraid there would be a general scramble among the Indian population for the creation of vested interests.

The Bill passed the first reading. No further stages will be taken in this session.—Reuter.

GERMAN GOVT'S FOREIGN POLICY.

APPROVED BY REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, July 23.

After the speech by Dr. Stressemann, the Reichstag by 235 to 158 votes approved of the Government's foreign policy.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TAXATION PROPOSALS.

ABOLITION OF COTTON TRANSIT TAXES.

TOKYO, July 23.

The published outlines of the new taxation proposals which have been presented to the Cabinet include the abolition of the cotton transit taxes.—Reuter.

PLOT AGAINST SOVIETS.

EX-PUPILS OF EMPEROR LYCEE EXECUTED.

PARIS, July 24.

"Le Matin" reports that on the night of 2nd July 18 ex-pupils of Emperor Alexander Lycee, Leningiad, were executed without trial and 60 deported to the extreme north of Russia or imprisoned. Those executed include Prince Nicholas Galitzine aged 76, the last Russian Premier. The ground of executions is an alleged plot at Paris against the Soviets, the plot actually consisting, says the paper, in raising of subscriptions to relieve the ex-pupils of Lycee who are now destitute.—Reuter.

NO EVIDENCE OF FRAUD.

ACTION AGAINST RUBBER MERCHANT FAILS.

LONDON, July 23.

The Chancery Division to-day heard an action of Mr. George Gill, ex-Manager of the Colombo rubber merchants, Messrs. Mackie and Co., against Mr. Mackie who, the plaintiff alleged, fraudulently induced him to enter into an agreement to accept 7,200 sterling in full settlement of his claim for a commission The plaintiff alleged that the defendant seriously undervalued the rubber stocks thus robbing the plaintiff of the commission. The judge held that the allegation failed because, although there had been some undervaluation, there was no evidence of fraud, but the plaintiff was entitled to certain damages in respect of the title deeds of Wataraka plumbago mines which the defendant had unjustifiably delayed in handing over to the plaintiff.—Reuter.

SUMMER TIME BILL PASSES SECOND READING.

LONDON, July 23.

The House of Lords to-day passed the second reading of the Summertime Bill.—Reuter

MR. SASMAL REJOINS SWARAJ PARTY.

CALCUTTA, July 24

Mr. B. N. Sasmal has rejoined the Swaraj Party.—A. P.

INVITING DISASTER TO INDIA

MR. CHAMANLAL ON MR MACDONALD'S ATTITUDE

LABOUR LEADERS' IGNORANCE OF INDIA!

SWARAJIST CHALLENGE TO LORD OLIVIER.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

LONDON, July 23.

Lord Olivier replying to Mr. Chaman Lall in the "New Statesman" fails to produce any evidence for his charges of drinery and corruption against the Swaraj Party and attempts to justify himself by asserting that friends of Mr. Das, whom he fails to name, told him Mr. Das had admitted his methods were unscrupulous. He adds that evidence is in existence.

Mr. Goswami in the same paper categorically denies this and challenges the production of evidence. Lord Olivier emerges from the controversy covered with discredit.

Before sailing yesterday Mr. Goswami addressing the London Indian Association declared the Swarajists would capture the Councils at the nert election and destroy the Reform Scheme. Col. Wedgwood following deplored this policy urging the Swarajists to co-operate and prove their fitness. Mr. Chamanlal eloquently denounced the attitude of Col. Wedgwood, Mr. MacDonald, etc., declaring their agreement with Lord Birkenhead, Lord Winterton was a traitorous alliance and betrayal of promises to India. Non-co-operators stood for real democracy being responsible for the labour and peasants' movements in India. Hence Col. Wedgwood's attack was based on ignorance. Mr. Horniman declared that the attitude of Mr. MacDonald and Col. Wedgwood and the do-nothing policy of Lord Birkenhead was an invitation to disaster and revolution in India. Messrs. Chamanlal and Joshi are atending the British Commonwealth Labour Conference opening on Monday.

1921 CLUB RESOLUTION.

MADRAS, July 23.

At the autumn session of the 1921, Club which began its sittings under the Presidency of Mr. P. K. Telang, Acting Editor of "New India," the following resolution was passed putting on record its disapproval of Lord Birkenhead's statement in the House of Lords on the 7th instant:—"The political section of 1921 Club while thoroughly disapproving of the general tone and tenor of Lord Birkenhead's statement in the House of Lords and in particular the attitude assumed towards the report of the Minority of the Reforms Committee and in the matter of the Indianisation of the Army and also the assumption that British policy as regards the constitutional progress of India must be only that laid down in the preamble of the Government of India Act, welcomes the suggestion that Indians should submit for the consideration of the Government a constitution that they consider to be the most suitable for their requirements at present and urges all parties in India to accord their support to the Commonwealth of India Bill which puts forward the nation's demand."—A. P.

MUDDIMAN REPORT.

SIR D. SARBADHIKARI'S MOTION.

CALCUTTA, July 24.

It is understood that Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari has given notice of a resolution in the Council of State that the report of the Muddiman Committee be referred to a delegation of seven members of the Council and nine members of the Assembly to report as to which recommendations set forth in the majority and minority reports be immediately given effect to.—A.P.

RIFFS RETREATING.

A FRENCH REPORT.

PARIS, July 24.

A communique from Fez says:—The enemy, caught under a heavy bombardment by artillery of all calibres in the vicinity of Ainaitcha and Ainmatouf, is in full retreat to the north of Wergha with the people and herds of many villages. The French success has considerably impressed the district. The situation generally continues to improve on all fronts.—Reuter.

RIFFIANS' WAR MORALS.

COURTEOUS TREATMENT TO PRISONERS.

LONDON, July 23.

The Riffian treatment of the prisoners is described in a Paris message which gives an account of the fall of the French post of Rihana on the edge of a high plateau, ten miles from Sheshuan, on 8th July. A garrison of eight Senegalese, three French officers and native chief had been isolated since the 4th June and had exhausted their ammunition and supplies before they surrendered to the Riffian emissaries who approached the blockhouse on the 7th July when the garrison had not eaten or drunk anything for three days and promised them no harm if they surrendered. The officers refused. The Riffians explained that they wished to capture the post and not garrison whereupon the officers asked for an escort to Wezzan. The garrison was marched out with wounded and baggage. The Riffians compelled the Senegalese to go one way and officers to go another. The latter were taken in the direction of Wezzan, but the route was suddenly changed and they found themselves in Sheshuan where they were received with greatest courtesy. A bullock was even slaughtered in their honour.—Reuter.

MINERS TO CEASE WORK.

FEDERATION EXECUTIVE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

WORKERS READY TO MEET OWNERS.

LONDON, July 23.

The Executive of the Miners' Federation is instructing the miners to cease work from the 31st July, except a minimum number of safety men.—Reuter.

LATER

At the conclusion of the meeting of the Miners' Executive, the Special Committee of the Trade Union Congress, which discussed the possibility of other Unions supporting the miners, issued a statement in which it urged the Government to convoke immediately and unconditionally a conference of the miners and owners It also announced that a communication had been addressed to the Premier, expressing the workers' willingness to meet him.—Reuter.

APPEAL TO TRADE UNIONS.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, July 24.

The miners' executive has decided to meet Mr. Bridgeman to discuss the question of reopening negotiations.

(Later).

There were important developments in the coal dispute to-day. Representatives of owners and miners separately met Mr. Bridgeman at the Ministry of Labour to discuss the obstacles to the opening of negotiations on the new agreement. Simultaneously, a special conference of representatives of all the Trade Unions affiliated to the Trade Union Congress was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, to discuss unemployment and also the mining and textile disputes. The miners' executive has submitted a statement to the conference declaring that the miners desired a peaceful settlement and that possibly the lock-out notices might be postponed or withdrawn, but that the mineowners were, perhaps, the most obstinate set of employers in the country and were, apparently, resolved to force a lock-out irrespective of consequences This statement concludes the appeal to the whole Trade Union movement to support the miners.—Reuter.

SCARBOROUGH CONFERENCE.

PROTEST AGAINST VEILED MILITARY CONTROL.

LONDON, July 24.

Two important resolutions in view of the threatened coal stoppage were passed at the closing session of the Transport Workers' Conference at Scarborough, the first protesting against the proposal to establish a special mechanical transport section of the army reserve as it believes that it is a subtle attempt to get large bodies of transport workers under military control during a national civil dispute; and the second, authorising the Council to call stoppage of work by an affiliated organisation or to assist a union which is defending a vital principle.—Reuter.

TEXTILE OPERATIVES' STRIKE.

LONDON, July 24.

The strike of wool and textile operatives referred to in the House of Commons on 22nd instant has already begun. The operatives are resisting five per cent. reduction in the cost of living bonus which the employers declare is necessary in order to meet foreign competition.—Reuter.

SIR V. WARRENDER'S DISCLAIMER.

LONDON, July 24.

Sir Victor Warrender states that there is absolutely no foundation for the "Daily Chronicle's" statement cabled on 22nd instant.—Reuter.

AERIAL OPERATION IN MOROCCO.

PARIS, July 23.

Famous French aviator Sadi Lecointe participates in the French aerial operations in Morocco. Thirty tanks were disembarked at Casablanca.—Reuter.

FRENCH PAPERS RIDICULE ABDEL KRIM'S TERMS.

PARIS, July 24.

Abdel Krim's peace terms published in the journal "Quotidien" are being ridiculed by the newspapers. The "Echo de Paris" says that Abdel Krim is merely using the weapon of pacifist intrigue among the weapons supplied him by the Germans, Bolsheviks and Young Turks. The "Oeuvre" says that Abdel Krim wishes to deprive France of territories guaranteed her by treaty. The "Figaro" says that his terms are those of a conquerer. "If we signed such a peace with these clowns we would be humiliated and the effect of such a capitulation on the Moslem world would be incalculable."—Reuter.

WILL THERE BE A STRIKE?

SITUATION IN MILLS.

POLICE COMMISSIONER AND LABOUR LEADERS.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative regarding the attitude of the mill operatives upon the suggested cut of 11 1-2 per cent in their wage, Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla said that the men had not yet arrived at any definite conclusion. "We are trying over utmost to avert a strike but we do not know whether the men will agree to it. They too know that strike in the present state of affairs, would do no one any good but the more extreme section of the mill operatives were favourable to declare a strike if their terms as put forward by the Labour Deputation that waited upon the millowners were refused. The men, said Mr. Jhabwalla, were already suspicious of the intentions of those like him who were merely negotiating with the millowners for coming to a reasonable settlement of the wage dispute. "And see the tragedy of it," continued Mr. Jhabwalla "on the other hand, the Police Commissioner calls me and threatens me that he will take action against Mr. Thengdi and myself for inciting the men to go on strike. The Police Commissioner told him, said Mr. Jhabwalla, that as a result of his speeches in the mill area, if any trouble was created and if any bloodshed took place he would hold Mr. Jhabwalla responsible for the same.

Continuing, Mr. Jhabwalla said that he convinced the Police Commissioner that he was trying his best to see that no breach of peace was committed, but he had not yet been able to persuade the men to give up the idea of going on strike. "Well let us wait and see" concluded Mr. Jhabwalla "the men are determined not to yield without a struggle. It all depends upon the millowners."

MEN READY TO TRY ISSUES.

LEADERS' HELPLESSNESS

"We fare trying to avert a strike, but if the mill-owners force it upon us we shall rather face it than submit meekly to their terms" seems to sum up the general mind of the mill operatives. The mill operatives are in a sullen mood and though they know that strike is a double edged weapon and that in the struggle they may be crushed the majority prefer having issues with their masters rather than accept a cut in their wages won after many a struggle and suffering. The men seem still unconvinced how a cut in their wages alone will improve the prospects of the mill industry. A section of the mill operatives are prepared to meet the mill-owners half way in their present plight by persuading their comrades to accept a reasonable cut in their wages but what they insist upon from their masters is a guarantee of their *bona fides* and a definite written promise that the wages will be restored to the old rates when the trade conditions return to normal conditions

The decision of the Committee of the Mill-owners' Association to effect a cut of 11 1/2 per cent. in their wages is not at all looked upon by the mill operatives with favour, or as an indication of the desire of the mill-owners to help the cause of mill-operatives. The men apprehend that the cut of 11 1-2 per cent is only a preliminary step on the part of the mill-owners to exploit them. They argue that if they yield quietly to a cut in their wages which are in themselves no better than starving wages, the millowners will be encouraged to go on applying the axe from time to time. Not only this but some of the men are quite convinced that after a month or so the mill-owners will also ask them to agree to short hours. Thus they will lose both ways and further there is no surety of the mill-owners' keeping their promise of returning to old rates even in times of prosperity.

This is the attitude taken up by the mill operatives. It may be that the persuasion of their comrades and the hard logic of stern facts may force the mill-operatives to accept the cut. But it is more than probable that strike is the inevitable conclusion.

LEADERS SUSPECTED OF BETRAYAL

At present the mill operatives are not in a mood to listen to a counsel of moderation In fact, those members of the Labour Deputation who try to persuade them not to go on strike or try to put the mill-owners' case before them are looked upon as agents of the mill-owners. Rightly or wrongly a rumour has found currency among the men that some members of the Labour Deputation think of sending a memorial to the Government requesting them to come to the help of the mill operatives The men resent this action of the members and look upon it as betraying their cause.

LEADERS' HELPLESSNESS.

In the present frame of mind the men are not in a mood to be influenced to a great extent by men like Messrs Ginwalla Jhabwalla, Bakhle and others. Meetings are daily held in the mill area to explain the mill situation and leaflets in vernaculars are circulated explaining the situation The men are holding a mass meeting to-day in Parel and decide upon the line of action they intend to take as an answer to the mill-owners.

London, July 23.—The King gave audience to Brigadier-General Sir William Henry Manning.—Reuter.

London, July 23.—Sir A. H. McMahon has accepted the directorship of the Shell Company.—Reuter.

JOINT RESPONSIBILITY

SUBORDINATE THROWN TO WOLVES.

MINISTERS AND COOPERATIVE SOCIETY'S BILL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

POONA, July 24.

Except at question time there was very little life in the proceedings of the Council. The Home Member was the target of many questions; but he got out adroitly though not very creditably, as he either sat quiet or avoided giving the proper answer. But all the same he was vigorously tackled by members. At the end of the day there was a sort of animation in the debate, particularly when the Council saw the spectacle of the senior Minister opposed to the amendment moved by Mr. Madan, the subordinate of Mr. Dehalvi, the Minister in charge of the Department. The question of joint responsibility was brought forward and Mr. Dehalvi was left to get out of the predicament as best has possible and he did it by throwing overboard his subordinate Mr. Madan amidst the laughter of the Council. He said the joint responsibility was there and as a sample of it Mr. Madan was thrown to the wolves. But this did not save the Minister from a defeat at the hands of the Council at the instance of the Registrar and the amendment of Mr. Madan was accepted by the Council, in spite of its repudiation by Mr Dehalvi

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

At question time, Sardar G. N. Majumdar asked, with reference to the questions and answers that had taken place in the Council on July 21, 1924, on the subject of the cancellation of certain gun licenses owing to Non-Co-operation.

Will Government be pleased to state,

(a) The specific acts of Non-co-operation on the part of the license-holders which disentitled them to hold the licenses in question,

(b) Whether it is their settled policy to cancel gun licenses of Non-co-operators.

Sir M. Hayward: The Civil Disobedience pledge had been taken by five. Two were instrumental in passing resolutions to refuse payment of the dues of the Forest Department and to boycott the servants of Government. One was a dismissed Patel who had non-co-operated with Government. The remainder were leaders in the local Non-Co-operation movement of 1922-23, of which the object was reported to be the subversion of the Government. A reference is requested to the replies given on the 18th October, 1924, to a similar question from the member for Dharwar District.

Asked whether subversion was the primary aim of Non-Co-operation, Sir Maurice Hayward replied that it was so reported at the time. He also said the general policy was not to allow arms to the people who were likely to disturb public peace.

Mr. Mukadam asked whether Government was aware that Non-Co-operators were always non-violent.

Sir M. Hayward said no.

CONVICTED J. P.'S.

Mr. Nariman asked: As Honorary Magistrates are appointed from the Justices of Peace, will Government be pleased to state whether there are any Honorary Magistrates who have been convicted in the police courts.

Sir M. Hayward: Government are not aware of any such Magistrates.

Mr. Nariman asked for an assurance that a convicted J.P. would not be invited to be an Honorary Magistrate.

The reply was that Government could give no assurance to hypothetical questions.

Asked whether it was not a fact that a convicted man was made a J. P. and whether he was likely to be made Magistrate, the answer was no such assurance could be given.

Mr. G. I. Patel asked: (a) Whether Government have received any petition affecting the working of the Rules regarding discipline in Government schools published in Government Notification, Educational Department, dated the 4th August, 1909 (Corporal Punishment), (b) If so, do they intend to take any action in this connection?

Hon. Mr. Jadhav: (a) and (b) No. The question of amendning rule 4 of these Rules and of issuing a note on the subject of school punishments is however under consideration.

SUPERCESSION OF DR. DE SOUZA.

Mr. Surve asked why Dr. De Souza's claims to High Court judgeship was set aside in favour of Mr. Percival and whether the Chief Justice was consulted.

Sir M. Hayward answered: It is a fact that Mr. Percival is junior to two officers in the service of over 31 years' standing of whom Dr. De Souza had served on the Civil Justice Committee. The appointment of Mr. Percival was made in consultation with the Chief Justice. Selection and not mere seniority is the rule for filling posts of Judges of the High Court.

Mr. Lalji Naranji drawing attention of Government to Mr. Sethna's resolution about giving preference to Indians in higher grades in the Port Trust asked Government to state whether it was not a fact, (b) that in spite of the Trustees adopting the resolution by a majority of all European Trustees versus Indian Trustees to appoint Mr. Smith Government did not accept the resolution but referred it back

(Continued on page 10.)

WEEK END CRICKET.

SATURDAY'S FIXTURES.

Parsi Gymkhana A. vs. Killick Nixon C.C. on Parsi Gymkhana Ground.

Grant Medical College vs. Wilson College, Medical Ground.

Islam Gymkhana vs. Parsi Gymkhana "B" on Islam Gymkhana Ground.

Bombay Battalion A. F. I. vs. Cathedral H. School, Oval.

Imperial Bank vs. Improvement Trust, Cross Maidan.

Hindu Gymkhana vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway on Hindu Gymkhana Ground

Times of India vs. Elphinstone C. C., Esplanade.

New Hindu Cricket Club vs. Sydenham College Esplanade

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

Hindu Gymkhana vs. Gowd Saraswat C. C.—Hindu Gymkhana Ground.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Ralli Brothers Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Parsi Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone C. C.—Parsi Gymkhana Ground.

Islam Gymkhana vs. Friends Union C.C.—Islam Gymkhana Ground.

Baronet C. C. vs. New Hindu C. C.—Esplanade.

Fort Vijaya C. C. vs. Parekh C. C.—Esplanade.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SECOND DIVISION FOOTBALL.

WEST YORKS AND A. F. I. DRAW.

On Friday evening the meeting between the West Yorks and the Bombay Battalion A. F. I resulted in a keen struggle, both teams sharing the points after sixty minutes of strenuous football. The game was interesting and full of incident, the Battalion being somewhat unlucky to lose. They had just as much of the game as the Yorks, and had it not been for the weakness of the defence, would have won by two good goals. Fox was lamentably weak and his display gave the A. F. I. many anxious moments. The wingers, D'Agorne and Mitten, played as well as usual, while Mantle in the middle put in a lot of work. The start was sensational, for in the first few minutes Mitten sent in a good centre which Mantle smartly negotiated into goal. The Yorks tried very hard to equalise but did not succeed until a minute before the interval when Thompson put the ball into his own goal in attempting to clear. On resumption the Battalion were responsible for several dangerous attacks in one of which Mitten again sent in a beauty which was well headed into the goal by Sneddon. The equaliser came soon after. Fox took his time in clearing a long kick, and when he did so, he directed the ball straight at Hood off whom it rebounded into the goal, a perfect gift. Crisp had to save one or two good ones after this but Mantle at the other end nearly got through, Young falling full-length to save his shot.

The scores were:—

WEST YORKS "B"	..... 2 goals.
B. B. A. F. I.	..... 2 goals.

West Yorks:—Young; Goodall and Eckhard; Jones, Boyne and Hymers; Jackson, Coates, Molley, Whittaker and Hood.

B. B. A. F. I.:—Crisp; Taylor and Fox; Leontzini, Thompson and Thomas; Mitten, Gong, Mantle, Sneddon and D'Agorne.

Referee Sgt. Kelly R. A.

LIVERPOOL CUP.

LONDON, July 24.

The Liverpool Cup resulted as follows:—

Winalot	 1
Le Montouan	 2
Pharos	 3

Starting prices:—Five to one against Winalot, 10 to 1 against Le Montouan and five to four against Pharos. Seven ran. Won by half length; three-quarters of a length separated second and third.—Reuter.

OPENING DAY OF RACES.

CHANGED TO TUESDAY 4TH AUG.

The Secretary, Western India Turf Club writes from Poona.

The 1st Day of the Summer Meeting will take place on Tuesday, 4th August and not on Saturday, 1st August, as previously advertised. This postponement of the Opening Day of the Races has been necessitated owing to the Immersion of Taboots taking place on Saturday, 1st August.

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COUNTY CRICKET TCHES.

LONDON, July 23.

The following are the results of some of the county matches that began on Wednesday:—

Gloucestershire v. Derbyshire.—Gloucester won by an innings and 32 runs. Derby 81 and 142 (Parker 6 for 61, Dennett 4 for 69). Gloucester 255 (Bloodworth 57, Horsley 4 for 39).

Northamptonshire v Yorkshire:—Yorkshire won by an innings and 110 runs. Northant's 107 and 42 (Macaulay 6 for 19 Kilner 4 for 21). Yorkshire 259 for 4 and declared (Oldroyd 109, Rhodes 55).

There was no play in the matches between Middlesex and Hampshire and Essex and Kent as wicket was not fit for play.

The following are the closing scores in the other county cricket matches that began on Wednesday:—

Sussex v Surrey. Surrey 343 (Ducat 91, Howell 57, Fender 80). Sussex 189 for 9 (Naumann 68).

Somerset v Worcestershire.—Somerset 219 (Young 90, Root eight for 56). and 10 runs for no wicket. Worcester 160 (White 5 for 63).

Lancashire v Glamorgan.—Lancashire 241 and 285 for 8 and declared (Watson 113, Ryan 4 for 89). Glamorgan 166 (Parkin 4 for 48) and 23 for no wicket.—Reuter.

HOCKEY AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, July 23.

In the third round of the Madras Hockey Tournament the Bangalore Indians met the Telegraph Recreation Club this evening. Owing to a heavy downpour of rain the match had to be abandoned when there were yet twenty minutes to go. The Bangalore Indians were then leading by one goal to nil. The match will b replayed on Monday next.—A. P.

TELEGRAPH FRAUD CASE JUDGMENT.

PATNA, July 24.

At the Patna High Court judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Adami and Mr. Justice Bucknill, in a sensational telegraph fraud case in which the Assistant Sessions Judge of Chapra convicted and sentenced Nilmadhav Chaudhry, Haripada Mukerjee and Sudhir Kumar Banerjee to six years' rigorous imprisonment for setting up a conspiracy to defraud the Telegraph department by sending bogus telegraph monty orders to distant places such as Chapra, Darbhanga and Buxar etc. Nilmadhav's appeal has been allowed, their Lordships having held that the pardon extended to the accused in the Musjid Barce Note Forgery Case covered the present offence under appeal. Haripada's appeal has been dismissed, their Lordships having held, among other findings, that the confession of the accused recorded in Calcutta in the Note Forgery Case was recorded in accordance with the law although the Calcutta High Court in that trial held that the confession recorded under Sections 164 and 364 of the Amended Criminal Procedure Code of 1923 has no application to Calcutta. Sudhir's appeal has also been dismissed on similar grounds. Sir Ali Imam with Mr. B. N. Mitter appeared for Nilmadhav; Mr. H. M. Bose with Mr. Kamadanath Maitra, vakil, for Haripada and the third accused Sudhir. The Crown was represenrhed by Mr. S. Sultan Ahmed, Government Advocate.

KING'S PARK FUND CASE.

PATNA, July 24.

The sensational case in which one Mr. Delgrami, a Deputy Magistrate at Darbhanga, is charged with alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of the King's Park Fund of which he was the Secretary has commenced in the Sessions Court at Patna before Mr. Sweeney, District and Sessions Judge and a jury consisting of five. Mr. H. L. Nandkeyoliar, Assistant Government Advocate, who has been specially briefed for the Crown in this case, delivered his opening dress setting out the case for the Crown after which the recording of evidence of prosecution witnesses was taken up. Sir Ali Imam and Mr. Hasan Imam with a number of other barristers and local pleaders are appearing for the accused. The case is proceeding.—A. P

MARCONI WIRELESS CO'S REPORT.

LONDON, July 23.

The Marconi Wireless Company's report for 1924 says that during the past fortnight experimental transmissions were successfully received during the whole of twenty-four hours in Canada and Australia while the reception in India and South Africa was so successful as to remove possible doubts as regards the Company's ability to carry out guarantees of the performance. The Board recommends the final dividend on ordinary shares for 1924 of five cent, making in all ten per cent. for the year. The amount carried forward is 311,000 sterling.—Reuter.

EDITOR EXPRESSES REGRET.

HYDERABAD (SIND). July 24.

In the proceedings against the editor of "Sindavasi" under section 153 I. P. C. it was pleaded by the editor that the articles complained of were published in his absence and he expressed regret. In view of this explanation the district magistrate fined him Rs. 100.

The case against the editor of the "Mussalman" under the same section is fixed for the 30th July. He is on bail of Rs. 5,000. —A. P.

JOINT RESPONSIBILITY.

(Continued from page 9.)

to the Trustees for further consideration. (c) That in spite of the resolution of the Trustees to invite fresh applications after six months the European Trustees by a majority against all Indian Trustees confirm Mr. C. P. Gay as Chief Accountant. (d) That all the Idnian Trustees present again protested against the resolution and approached Government not to confirm the said appointment. (e) That in spite of the protest by the Indian Trustees Government sanctioned confirmation of Mr. Gay. (f) That Government have thereby deprived Indians of even the chance of applying for a post for which several Indians are competent. (g) That Mr. Gay was not thought competent only six months back by the same European Trustees and Chairman who confirmed him and modified their opinion in six months. (h) Whether they intended to give effect to the resolution passed by the Council of State and accepted by the Trustees.

Hon. Mr. Cowasje Jehangir's Attention of Government was drawn to the resolution moved by Mr. Sethna in the Ciuncil of State. (g) In 1924 Mr. Gay was not considered to be the most suitable candidate available. At the time of his appointment on 24th February Mr. Gay had been acting as Chief Accountant for 21 months and from the experience thus gained of his work the Chairman and Trustees changed their previous views in regard to him and concluded that his appointment to the post was the best possible choice. (h) The reply is in the affirmative. (b) Yes. (c) Government are not aware of any resolution of the Trustees to invite fresh applications after six months. It is a fact that the confirmation of Mr. Gay was decided on by a majority of the Trustees. (d) Yes. (e) Yes. (f) As the Trustees did not resolve to invite fresh applications but decided to promote one of their officers Mr. Gay who was born and is domiciled in India and, therefore an Indian subject did not deprive Indians of the chance of applying.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL.

Whether Co-operative Societies Bill was again discussed, clause 33 was moved which related to power to exempt from income-tax(stamp duty, etc., Mr. Dadubhai's amendment for adding the following was accepted. It read: With such safeguard as may be prescribed by rules in this behalf Government may give loan to societies or guarantee the payment of interest on debentures issued by them.

MAXIMUM DIVIDEND.

Clause 38 was that no societies should pay a dividend exceeding ten per cent.

Mr. Bhopatker, moving its deletion, said there was hardly a society which gave a dividend of ten per cent. He opposed it on principle and could not understand it unless Government gave some guarantee about the minimum dividend. Otherwise it would be arbitrary to fix a limit.

Mr. Hedayatullah said if they did not set a limit to the dividend the societies would try to exploit agriculturists and that would defeat their object. The agriculturists were very poor and sometimes they could not even pay land assessment and had to go to money-lenders to raise the amout. The bill did not allow the shares of members to be attached and that was a distinct advantage as shares of other companies were liable to be attached.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas said the object of limiting that dividend was to enable the societies to build up reserve funds and to prevent them from frittering away their profits.

Mr. J. A. Madan, Registrar of Co-operative Societies thought loans at low interest to societies were made not with a view to give big dividends, but to enable them to carry on their work.

Mr. Bhopatker, while agreeing to some extent that profits should be used for building reserve funds thought it should be done proportionate to the amount of the share capital.

The amendment was thrown out.

A CURIOUS SPECTACLE.

Clause 42 read: "With the sanction of the Registrar and after the payments prescribed by sub section (2) of section 39 have been made to the reserve fund any society may (A) set aside a sum not exceeding 20 per cent. of its net profits and (B) transfer from time to time the whole or such sum in contributing to any public or co-operative purposes or to a charitable purpose as deemed in section 2 of the Charitable Endowments Act 1890."

Mr. R. G. Soman moved the deletion of words "with the sanction of the Registrar" and Mr. Madan suggested the substitution of words "with the approval of the Bombay Central Coloperative Institute." Mr. Soman accepted the suggestion.

Mr. Pahalajani opposed the amendment, as he could not understand the attitude of Government in parting with its control and removing the check against frittering away money.

Mr. Dehalvi opposed the amendment.

Mr. Hidayatulla also opposed in the interest of the societies.

Mr. Maiji, supporting the amendment, said they need have no fear as all the powers of the societies were centred in one place.

Mr. Baptista wanted to know whether the amendment was moved by the Registrar with the Minister's consent.

The President said it would be known when the Minister spoke.

Mr. Baptista said Mr. Hidayatulla was against it and asked whether there was no joint responsibility in the matter.

Mr. Madan said there could be no question for frittering away money as 20 per cent. of the profits were to be devoted to charitable purpose. Otherwise the Registrar would not give his sanction, as it would be for him to see that it was so used or not.

Mr. Dehalvi said the question was who was to watch over the payment of the money to charity. It was said that since Mr Hidayatulla was opposed to the Registrar the speaker also should do so. When Mr. Soman withdrew his amendment the spaker thought Mr. Madon would not move an alternative amendment, but he had done so in the best interests of people, and the Council could either accept it or not. He himself was opposed to the amendment and would not accept it, and assured the Council that there was joint responsibility.

Mr. Baptista said the Registrar had moved the amendment in the presence of both the Ministers and they ought to have objected to it at the time it was moved.

The President said it was not a point of order and Mr. Baptista with his extensive experience of public life must recognise that while any member of the House was entitled to move an amendment the ultimate decision rested with the House.

The amendment was put to vote and declared carried.

NOTE FORGERY CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Mr. Hemchandra Neogy, Additional Sessions Judge of Dacca, disposed of a sensational note forgery case in which three Bhadrlogs were charged under section 489A, 489C, and 489 D. I. P. C. It was alleged by the prosecution that one day in March last Mr. Hanson, Additional Superintendent of Police of Dacca with a large number of police officers went to the village of Kistapura in Narayanganj sub-division and searched the house of Bangeshwar Das Gupta, one of the accused in the present case where they were informed a large quantity of arms and ammunitions were concealed. After the police surrounded the house the other two accused tried to escape from the house with a large quantity of forged notes. They were chased and arrested by the police. The house was then searched and a large quantity of acid and other chemicals were found in the room in which the two accused were alleged to reside. The accused Probodh Chandra Das Gupta, an inhabitant of Barisal District was formerly a teacher of the Dacca National School and had disappeared since October 1924 as he was wanted under the Ordinance. The accused Sachindra Chakravarty of Vikrampur was also a political suspect and was alleged to be a revolutionary. It was alleged by the prosecution that the object of the accused persons for forging the notes was to supply the revolutionary party with funds. About 700 pieces of ten rupee forged notes were found with the accused Probodh and Sachindra. The Jury unanimously found Probodh and Sachindra guilty under all the sections and by a majority gave Bangeshwar the benefit of doubt. The judge sentenced Probodh and Sachindra to five years' rigorous imprisonment and acquitted Bangeshwar.—A. P.

DR. RAY'S VISIT TO RELIEF COMMITTEE CENTRE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ATRAI, July 23.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Sjt. Jewanlalji accompanied by Acharya Ray came to Atrai, the headquarter of the Bengal Relief Committee on the 21st July. Dr. Prafulla Ghose has been here for sometime to organise a school for khadi workers. The visitors inspected the various departments of the organisation and were shown over the ground of the Relief Committee, about 25 bighas in area which have been acquired to accommodate the school, office, hospital and hostel for the workers and the workers' quarters. The visitors left Atrai for Calcutta the day following by night train.

DEATH OF A MADRAS CONGRESSMAN.

MADRAS, July 23.

Mr. Subramanya Siva, prominent local Congressman, died this morning in his village in Salem District.—A. P.

FIRE IN HABERDASHER'S SHOP.

On Thursday, at about 9 p.m. a fire broke out in a haberdashery shop at Nagdevi Street involving damage to the extent of Rs. 1,000. On receipt of information fire brigade engines from Bhuleshwar and Babula Tank immediately arrived on the scene and found clouds of smoke issuing from the fan lights of the shop. They broke open the lock of the door of the shop which was stocked with haberdashery and opened hoses of water and succeeded in bringing the fire under control after about half an hour. The building belonged to Mr. Chaturbhuj Morarji while the shop was owned by Mr. Hyderbhai Noorudin. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,000, which is covered by insurance. The shop contained goods valued at Rs. 20,000. The cause of fire is said to be due to some defect in electric wire.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji intends to stand as a candidate for General Election to the Council of State, which will be held sometime in October.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Lytton and party left Jaipur on Thursday and arrived at Kotah at 6 p.m. the same day where Their Excellencies are staying as the guests of His Highness the Maharao. Their Excellencies on arrival were met at the station by His Highness and the principal Sardars of the state.

"JAPANESE COMPETITION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—I understand from the local papers that the Bombay Mill-owners' Association have appealed to the Hon. Mr. D. T. Chadwick, Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, to give relief to the Indian Textile Industry by the imposition of a higher import duty on yarn and cloth below 30 counts and by a duty on cotton exported from India, on the allegation that Japanese competition has much aggravated the present depression in the cotton trade in Bombay and which competition would be checked by the above proposed duties.

Too much has been said and too much fear is entertained about "Japanese Competition", the advantages of labour conditions in Japan, depreciation of Japanese exchange and Government subsidies. As I believe that these exaggerated reports are calculated unduly to mislead the Indian public, I wish to explain briefly the actual facts as far as I know them.

I shall not here say anything regarding Government subsidies as the Agent of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association has already spoken on the matter in his previous article published in the local papers and the Indian Textile Journal some months back.

Under the present labour provisions in Japan, no girl of 10 years of age are employed in the Mills as alleged by a certain gentleman and he has not been correctly informed about girl employees being given nothing except food and clothing.

As under the compulsory education system all Japanese children of 6 years of age must attend a primary schools for 6 years no children under 12 years of age can practically work in Mills. In the circumstance the "forced labour" view is rather surprising especially as all work people are paid the usual wages.

In respect of working hours, the Members of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association have by a common agreement fixed the working hours for each individual as 10 hours a day and Mills are closed 4 days in the month since 1st May 1922, upto date.

On the point of depreciation of Japanese Exchange, non-Japanese may unthinkingly take the superficial view that this depreciation has made Japanese Mills prosperous, but they fail to realise that raw cotton which is largely bought in India has to be paid for at the same depreciated rate; and it was Mr. S. Muto, President of the Kanagafuchi Spinning Company of Japan, who moved in the House of representatives in March of this year, the restoration of the Yen to gold standard and it is his desire these many years past, to have the embargo on gold raised and the yen restored to gold parity. This instance is eloquent of the effect of depreciation of Japanese exchange on the Japanese Mill Industry. Some speak as if all Japanese Mills were making profit and paying good dividends, in spite of the world depression. Such profit earning Mills however are not so many, and those Mills were erected before the war and have contributed large portions of the earning of prosperous years to the reserve fund, depreciation etc; but Mills which were erected during and after the war, almost all suffer from financial difficulties.

"The Japanese Cotton Industry and Trade" published by the United States Tariff Commission in 1921, reports as follows:—

"As they (Mills in Japan) were able to keep a large amount of assets in liqud form as working capital,.....the cotton spinning companies have made themselves practically independent of the Banks, upon which they formerly relied in large part for the financing of their operations."

I do not want to say anything about the chief elements of success, as organisation and right operations in working the industry, but I would point out that the financial position depends on good or bad distribution of Mill earnings, and would greatly affect not only the prosperity of Mills but of any industry in the world.

If the import duty on cotton goods be raised, it would no doubt be a blow to Japanese cotton industry and with an export duty added on Indian cotton it would surely be a fatal blow to the industry of Japan, but on the other hand, Indian cotton growers would likewise suffer because a falling off of Japanese demand would result in the Indian farmers having to bear the export duty themselves or be content with the decreased demand from Japan.—Yours etc.

T. TAMAGAKI.

The following had the honour of dining with Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Lytton at the Residency, jaipur:—Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Macpherson, Major and Mrs. Field, Major Ogilvie, Raja Amar Singh Bahadur of Khetri, Mr. and Mrs. Blenkinsop, Mr. and Mrs. Coventry, Mr. and Mrs. Bigsby, Mr. Wingate, Major and Mrs. Collum.—A. P.

Allahabad, July 23rd:—In setting aside conviction of Rekhabdas, Jain clerk, Allahabad Municipal Board for alleged embezzlement of Rs. 10,000. Mr. Hunter, Sessions Judge strongly remarked that very grossest negligence and utter disregard of all rules prevailed in the office from the Secretary down to clerks. In such a case they could hardly make a presumption against the clerk.—A. P.

GILDER TANK MARKET.

COMMITTEE REPORT APPROVED.

POLICE COMMISSIONER AND BAWLA CASE.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Friday Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. There was once again a poor attendance of the members and the business was proceeded with smoothly and swiftly. At the third day's sitting agenda for May was fully gone through, while on Friday when the House adjourned, June agenda was also completed, thus disposing of all the arrears which had heavily accumulated since April last. There was an interesting resolution in the name of Dr. R. M. Mistry appreciating the services of Mr. P. A. Kelly, Police Commissioner and his staff in bringing to justice the accused in the Bawla murder case, but it was transferred to next month's agenda pending the decision of the Privy Council whom the prisoners have appealed for the revision of the sentence. The Corporation also approved of the report of the Roads Committee in regard to the construction of the Municipal Market and Primary School building at Grant Road.

POLICE COMMISSIONER AND BAWLA CASE.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved:—

"That the Corporation place on record the appreciation of the very able, efficient and masterly manner in which Mr. P. A. Kelly, Police Commissioner, and his officers have worked up the case of the murder of Mr. Bawla, a member of the Corporation, and brought the accused to the just fate they deserved."

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta raised a point of order that it was too premature for the Corporation to pass such a resolution He said a similar case had occurred in Bengal a few years ago when the Governor of Bengal paid tribute to the police and even distributed prizes and medals to certain officers and ultimately the accused were acquitted by the appellate court. In the present case the prisoners had appealed to the Privy Council and the case was pending. He therefore suggested that the matter be transferred to the next month's agenda when he hoped the case would be fully decided.

Mr. R. S. Asavle agreed with the last speaker and Dr. Mistry having consented, the motion was transferred to next month's agenda

MUNICIPAL ELECTORAL ROLL.

On the motion of Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji the Corporation passed the following resolution:—

"That in suppression of Corporation Resolution No. 6941, dated the 14th October 1924, the Commissioner be requested to make every possible effort to enrol in the Electoral Roll under preparation as many people as are entitled to vote by sending notices to landlords and asking them to submit the names of their tenants paying a rent of Rs. 10 and above. That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary grant for the purpose."

GILDER TANK MARKET.

Consideration was then given to sixty-fifth report of the Roads Committee of the Corporation regarding plans and an estimate for the construction of the proposed municipal market and primary school building on the reclaimed site of the Gilder tank.

The report inter alia stated:—

Under their Resolution No. 7938, dated the 6th November 1924, the Corporation have approved of the proposals to construct a primary school building. It will be seen stalls at Gilder Tank site and to utilize the site for other purposes in case a market is not constructed and have requested this Committee to scrutinize the plans and the estimate submitted by the Commissioner for the construction of a Municipal Market and a primary school building It will be seen from the Commissioner's letter under reference, appended hereto, that it is proposed to locate the market on the ground and first floors and the primary school on the second floor of the building, the cost of constructing which, is estimated at Rs. 6,74,620. The Committee referred the plans and the estimate to a Sub-Committee of their own to scrutinize them. In view of the fact that more than one year had elapsed since the aforesaid estimate was submitted and since then the prices of building materials had gone down in many cases, the Sub-Committee enquired of the Commissioner whether it would not be possible to get the estimate further revised. Accordingly the Commissioner with his letter No. S. E. 98/C, dated the 1st April 1925, also appended hereto, has forwarded a revised estimate showing a net reduction of Rs. 10,387 after providing for 5 per cent establishment charges which, however, were not included in the original estimate The Sub-Committee having, however, carefully scrutinized the plans and the revised estimate recommend that they be approved.

After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee agree with the Sub-Committee's recommendations and beg to commend that the plans and the revised estimate received with the Sub-Committee's report be approved.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta in moving adoption of the report said he was glad that they had reached a stage when their long cherished desire would be fulfilled although it was very much overdue. Not only, he said the residents of Grant Road locality would get a market, but also the Schools Committee would have one more spacious building for school purposes.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai seconded the motion and it was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday at 3-40 p. m.

NEWS FROM SIMLA

MUDDIMAN REPORT IN ASSEMBLY

PROBABLE SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

(From our Special CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 21.

Although the Central Legislature meets in Simla on the 20th of August a batch of legislators is expected to arrive here in the first week of next month. They will be here in connection with the meetings of the Standing Finance Committee which have been arranged to discuss the new proposals of expenditure by the Government of India, proposals which will later be placed before the Assembly for sanction. One of the new items of expenditure will undoubtedly be for the Currency Commission, the constitution and personnel of which are still matters of speculation. But as the Standing Finance Committee will take care to acquaint itself with these details before according sanction for expenditure, Sir Basil Blackett will be hard pressed to disclose the names of President and the members of the Commission and the scope of their enquiry. It is, however, probable that the Finance Member will arrange to take the wind out of the sail of the Committee by announcing the constitution of the Commission earlier than the first week ofo August. The Committee will be fairly big in numbers and is expected to contain members representative of various commercial interests in India, besides experts on currency and exchange. I understand that Mr. A. V. V. Iyer, Deputy Controller of Currency, will be not only a member but also secretary as he knows the technical details of the enquiry thoroughly well. The Commission will formally assemble at Delhi in the beginning of November and after discussing the preliminaries will start on an extensive tour in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta among other places and record the evidence of witnesses which will be mostly in public. The Commission is expected to conclude its labours before the middle of January so that its report may be available for the Government of India in sufficient time before the Budget.

GOVERNMENT AND MUDDIMAN REPORT.

Interest now centres round the conclusions to be arrived at by Lord Reading and his Cabinet on the Muddiman Committee's Report, soon after His Excellency's return to Simla on the 8th of August. Several meetings of the Executive Council will be arranged for discussion of the recommendations of the Majority, while the Minority Report will as usual be pressed in vain by Sir Narasimha Sarma. It is well-known that the tentative conclusions of the Government will be forecasted by His Excellency Lord Reading in his speech in opening the autumn session of the Central Legislature on the 20th August, and that these will be embodied in the form of a resolution to be moved by the Home Member on an official day early in the session. It is believed in the official circles of Simla that although the Swarajists will attempt to repeat their desire for a Round Table Conference, they will eventually veer round the idea of a Royal Commission suggested by the Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee and to be pressed by the Independent members in the Assembly. But it is perfectly clear that whatever might be the non-official amendment that will be carried in the Assembly, the Government of India will push forward their own proposals of tightening a screw up here and loosening a screw there of the existing machinery which is dyarchic in the provinces except of course Bengal and the Central Provinces, and quite irresponsive and irresponsible in the centre. Whether the non-officials will combine into one strong united Nationalist Party as it was in the beginning of 1924 in order to checkmate the efforts of the bureaucracy and compel them to accept the Indian demands, is a matter of doubt. But the questions that come up for discussion in the autumn session in Simla are such that require not the efforts of one party, either Swarajist or Independent, but of the whole united Nationalist Party, if the Indian view point is at all to prevail. If the Indian elected members in the Assembly are fairly strong and united, there can be hope of the three Indian members on the Viceroy's Executive Council also being united and firm. Sir Narasimha Sarma cannot fight the battle single-handed when he finds the Indian members in the Assembly divided among themselves.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

But the session is expected to be not only lively but heavy. The official business has of course been given greater importance by the Government in the allotment of days because thirteen days have been earmarked for this business while a niggardly four days have been sanctioned by the Viceroy for both non-official bills and resolutions. What a sad commentary this on the helplessness of the Indian Parliamentarians? I hear that attempts will be made by the non-officials to secure more days, but how much they will succeed in this it is not known at present. On the other hand the Upper House which meets for the last time before the General Election has been somewhat generously treated in that it has got at least seven days for non-official business. But the agenda of non-official business in that Chamber is not sufficiently inspiring or inviting to feel happy over the generosity of Lord Lytton. All that is known at present is the attempt of Sardar Jogendra Singh, a member of the Taxation Committee, to secure in future in all Commissions and Committees adequate representation of not only agricultural but rural classes. The other resolutions of his and his colleagues which have been so far admitted do not need any comment. But there are no less than one hundred notices of resolutions which have been admitted by the President of the Assembly to take their chances in the balelot. Although some of them have already been published, such as Mr. Joshi's demand for enquiry into the economic condition of industrial workers, his plea for introduction of compulsory primary education, Dr. Lohokare's request for simultaneous examinations in India and England for recruitments to the Indian Medical Service, there are others which have not yet seen the light of the day. Some of those are very important and if pressed this session would serve a useful purpose. Mr. Bhubanandan Das, a member of the Independent Party, is responsible for a demand (now on paper) for an enquiry into the working of the Stores Department with reference to the recommendations of the Stores Purchase Committee and the Rupee Tender. Such a proposal if pursued would expose not only the pretensions of the Stores Department but also the line of policy that would be adopted in the regime of Mr. T. Ryan, the new Chief Controller.

MOTIONS TO FORCE GOVERNMENT.

But there are subjects of even greater importance which are proposed to be raised by Mr. Das if he is lucky enough to obtain the chance through ballot. He will specifically ask that the Government of India must accept the recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee and proceed to give early effect to them by establishment of Nautical Schools, by announcement of the system of licensing in respect of coastal trade and by training Indians in suitable training ship in Indian waters. Such a specific resolution forcing the hands of the Government of India in respect of the Marine Committee's report which has not been looked into by the Government so far, is indeed a move in the right direction. Mr. Das will further reiterate the demand made by Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrohmanyam in the old Assembly for appointment of two non-official secretaries for the Assembly with a separate staff and well-equipped library for the exclusive use of the Assembly and the Council of State members. This resolution carried with it a history of its own which need not be explained as it is self-evident. But Mr. Das is responsible also for a motion that the personnel of the delegations to the League of Nations, the International Labour and such other International Conferences, Commissions and Committees should consist entirely of Indians. This demand coming as it does on the heels of the annohcement of Viscount Willingdon, Maharaja of Patiala and Sir A. C. Chatterjee's nomination to the League of Nations has in it promises of an interesting discussion and is likely to be carried though with minor amendment. But the resolution ought to be pressed and it is hoped the non-officials will not hesitate to issue party whips therefore. Perhaps the most important resolution given notice of during the last few days is that of Captain Ajab Khan and a host of his friends for abandonment of the eight-unit-scheme and for increase in the number of admission of Indians to Sandhurst Military College. Only a few days ago the announcement o the Skeen Committee was made, and this resolution therefore runs the risk of being dragged out of the range of discussion on that score. But the principle of the demand that Indian officers with King's Commission should be allowed to serve mixed with the British Officers need to be emphasised, if at least to serve as a warning to the Skeen Committee.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Among the Government business likely to be brought forward are amendments to the Court Fees Act as a result of the recent discussions in Simla by the Select Committee of the Assembly, Bill to amend the Insurance Act which will be the direct outcome of the labours of the Joint Committee and the efforts of Sir Arthur Froom and Mr. Sethna, and also some bills to give effect to some of the non-controversial recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee. The Home Department will bring up the Contempt of Courts Bill along with the opinions received from the local Governments and may attempt to rush through the Bill, if the non-official members of the Assembly are not wide-awake to its dangerous provisions which if not rejected will make the task of the journalists in India more difficult than what it already is. There will be als a Validating Bill as a result of the passage of the Gurudwara Bill in the Punjab Legislative Council. The Commerce Department will acquaint the members of the Assembly with the recommendations of the Tariff Board on the position of the steel industry and ask for their sanction. But what steps the department of Sir Charles Innes proposes to take in order to save the cotton mill industry of Bombay from ruin are not yet known and may be the subject of interpellations by the Bombay members. Sir B. N. Mitra may speed up the progress of the Trade Union Legislation Bill if the Select Committee's report could be ready. But the subject of immediate interest in the Assembly is the election of President in place of Sir Frederick Whyte. This is a problem which will require the wit of both the Independents and Swarajists to solve if the incumbent is to carry weight with both the non-officials and the officials in the Assembly. I understand that the party leaders propose to discuss this point soon after the Viceroy's speech on the 20th of August.

SIR HENRY WHEELER.

PATNA, July 23.

It is understood that His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler will arrive at Ranchi on 26th July and resume charge of the governorship of Bihar and Orissa. Sir Hugh McPherson will then revert to his substantive appointment as senior member of the Executive Council.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY.

RULE GRANTED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Camp.)

The Imperial Bank of India...Petitioners.
Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhai ...Respondent.

In this matter Mr. D. F. Mulla instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., appeared on behalf of the Imperial Bank of India Ltd., and applied for a rule calling upon the respondent to show cause why he should not be adjudicated an insolvent.

The petitioners in their petition alleged that the respondent was indebted to them in the sum of Rs. 42,55,963. They held certain securities from the respondent the value of which they estimated at Rs. 16 lakhs. The petition further alleged that on 28th April, 1925, the respondent executed a deed of mortgage of some of his immoveable properties and certain moveable assets in favour of his two sons Mahomedbhai and Aziz of whom the latter was still a minor, to secure payment of an old debt said to be amounting to Rs. 11,00,000 alleged to be due by him to them subject to a prior mortgage. The petitioners did not admit that there was any debt due by the respondents to his said sons. They alleged that the mortgage was executed by the respondent with intent to defeat and delay his creditors. They further contended that in any event even if there was a real debt due to the sons the mortgage was made with a view to give his sons an undue preference over his other creditors. On these allegations the petitioners prayed that the respondent should be adjudicated an insolvent.

Counsel submitted that if these facts were proved, they would amount to acts of insolvency within the meaning of Section 9 Clauses (b) (c) and (g) of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act.

His Lordship granted the rule as prayed

APPELLATE SIDE.

APPLICATION FOR STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.

CHARGE OF ALLEGED FORGERY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Madgaonker on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the petition filed by Patel Muljibhai Hirabhai applying for revision of the order passed by the Resident Magistrate of Nadiad refusing to consider the point of sanction in certain criminal proceedings taken against him on the charges of forgery and praying that the further proceedings may be stayed pending the disposal of an appeal in H. H. the Gaekwar's High Court at Baroda in a civil litigation in respect of which the alleged forgery was committed.

The petitioner is a subject of the Baroda State. A suit was filed against him by one Mohan Moti in the Court of the sub-Judge of Savli (Baroda State) to recover the money due to him by the petitioner. In that suit the petitioner relied on a receipt which, according to the prosecution, was forged, and the judge passed a decree against the petitioner. Against this an appeal was preferred by the petitioner before the District Judge of Baroda who held that the receipt was genuine, and gave judgment against the plaintiff who in his turn has appealed to the High Court at Baroda

While the above appeal was pending, the petitioner was arrested on 3rd April last in the vicinity of the Baroda Railway Station on a charge of forgery in respect of the above receipt, and though the extradition proceedings were pending in the Baroda Court, he was placed before the Resident Magistrate of Nadiad. The petitioner applied for stay of the proceedings mainly on the ground that it was illegal to arrest the petitioner during the pendancy of the extradition proceedings before the Baroda Authorities, which was rejected. The petitioner then appealed to the Bombay High Court which refused to interfere in the matter. Accordingly when the trial was proceeded with, the petitioner applied to the Magistrate that under sections 195 (1) (c) of the Criminal Procedure Code, he could not entertain the prosecution with out the complaint or sanction of the Court in which the alleged forged document was produced in evidence. The Magistrate having rejected the application, the petitioner appealed to the High Court.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel, held that the courts whose complaints or sanctions were necessary under section 195 (1) (c) were British Indian Courts, and did not include the Courts of Native States. The petition was therefore dismissed.

FULL BENCH.

RECOVERY OF MORTGAGE DEBT.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Crump and Mr. Justice Coyajee.)

The India Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd. ..... Appellants.
vs.
The Climax Industrial Syndicate & another. ... Respondents.

The 1st respondents, the Climax Industrial Syndicate filed this suit against the 2nd respondents and the appellants for recovery of a mortgage debt and for sale of certain mill machinery and property situated at Ahmedabad.

The Climax Industrial Syndicate, purchased the Adamji Peerbhoy Mills and the steamer Dolis at Tardeo for Rs. 30 lakhs. In or about December 1919 the said Syndicate sold to the 2nd respondents the Sipra Cotton Mills machinery and mill buildings of the said mills for Rs. 23 lakhs. The Sipra Cotton Mills thereafter sold half of the said machinery and mill buildings to the appellants. Thereafter the appellants constructed a mill at Ahmedabad where they took away their share of the machinery.

By an Indenture of mortgage dated 10th Jan. 1921 the appellants mortgaged their mills and machinery at Ahmedabad to the Sipra Cotton Mills for Rs. 6 lacs and 25 thousand who by an Indenture of transfer of mortgage dated 19th Jan. 1921 transferred the said mortgage to the Climax Industrial Syndicate. The Climax Industrial Syndicate filed this suit to recover the said mortgage debt and in default prayed for the sale of the mill properties which had been mortgaged.

At the hearing several points were raised one of which was that as the properties were situated outside the jurisdiction of the High Court, the High Court under clause 12 of the Letters Patent had no jurisdiction to try the suit.

The learned trial judge Mr. Justice Kajiji held on the authority of Holker v. Dadabhoy reported in 14 Bombay Law Reports which being a decision of the Appellate Bench was binding upon him that the Court had jurisdiction. The appellants now appealed from the decision of Mr. Justice Kajiji on several points, the important point being that the High Court had no jurisdiction to try this suit

On counsel stating that as the decision in Holkar v Dadabhoy was questioned by a number of Judges of the Bombay High Court and as the Privy Council in a case reported in 417 A 110 has expressed an opinion contrary to that decision, the question as to whether the decision in Holkar vs Dadabhoy was still good law should be referred to a Full Bench.

A Bench consisting of the Hon. the Chief Justice, Crump and Coyajee, JJ. was constituted to hear this appeal.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. Balvantrao K. Desai and G. N. Thakore appeared for the appellants. Then the Advocate-General with Mr. Jinnah and K. M. Munshi appeared for the 1st respondent.

Mr. Bahadurji with Mr. Binning appeared for the 2nd Respondents

APPELLANTS' CONTENTION.

It was argued on behalf of the appellants that the decision of Sir Charles Sargent in Holkar v. Dadabhoy was a wrong decision. The words "suit for land" as used under Clause 12 of the Letters Patent really meant a suit in which relief was sought in respect of any land i.e., a suit in which land was involved. Accordingly a mortgage suit was a suit for land. The learned counsel then referred to several Bombay cases particularly to 29 Bom. 249 and 37 Bom. 494, 25 Bom. 2. R. 539, 41 in which the decision in Holkar v. Dadabhoy was doubted. He also referred to cases of the Calcutta and Madras High Courts which have consistently held that a mortgage suit was a suit for land and if the property was situated outside the jurisdiction of the High Courts the said High Courts had no jurisdiction to try the suit.

On the other hand, Sir Charles Sargent construed the word "Suit for land" as meaning suit for recovery of land." This construction really went beyond the powers conferred by the Charter. It was further contended that in the said case the defendant did not reside within the jurisdiction of the High Court and that in applying the English rule about "equity acting in personam" Sir Charles Sargeant went beyond the scope of the rule. As understood by the English Courts an action in personam would arise only if the person or property of the defendant was within the jurisdiction of the High Court.

The Advocate-General on behalf of the respondents contended that the decision in Holkar vs. Dadabhoy was correct. Even if it was not it should not be disturbed now after the lapse of over 40 years. He contended that where a statute was construed in a certain manner and that construction was followed for a very long time thus giving it the authority of a settled law, there were decisions even as high as that of the House of Lords to show that such a construction should not be disturbed. The reason was that such disturbance would create more harm than good. It was conceded that if the meaning of a statute was clear and beyond any doubt the Court would be bound to give effect to it regardless of its effect. It was not so here. The meaning of the words "suit for land" was very doubtful. Several famous judges both of the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts had stated the words "suit for land" bore a very doubtful meaning and the meaning was by no means very clear.

Several attempts had been made in the later decisions of the Bombay High Court to get the decision of Sir Charles Sargeant reversed but although doubts had been expressed as to the soundness of the decision it had still remained unreversed.

Counsel urged that it was really a matter for putting a broad construction or a narrow construction on the words. The Calcutta and the Madras High Courts had put a broad construction whereas the Bombay High Court had put a narrow construction on the words Counsel referred their Lordships to the legal maxim that "he was a wise judge who extended his jurisdiction" and asked the mto construe the words broadly and let the decision in Holkar v. Dadabhoy stand. Referring to the case in Holkar v. Dadabhoy the Counsel stated that the reasoning of the learned judge in that case appeared to follow the English practice. The Courts of Equity in England maintained suits in which land was involved although the land was situate outside their jurisdiction, if privity of contract or trust was established between the parties. In such cases the Courts acted in personam against the person of the defendant who was within their jurisdiction by ordering him to carry out his promise or trust in respect of land situate beyond their jurisdiction. Such suits were held not to be suits for land and relying on these decisions, Sir Charles Sargeant held that the framers of the Charter, who were English lawyers did not intend by the use of the words "suit for land" to mean all suit in which land was involved but only those suits for land which would not be entertained by the High Courts in England. Counsel also referred their Lordships to Halsbury's Laws of England where it was stated that a suit for foreclosure or redemption was not a suit for land.

In all Courts in India suits for partition in which a part of the property was within the jurisdiction had been entertained. Further it had been laid down by the Privy Council that an administration suit was not a suit for land although land was the subject matter of administration and no portion of the land was situate within the jurisdiction. In Bombay it had been held that in an administration suit even a question of title to the land could be decided although the land might be situated outside the jurisdiction of the High Court.

In the end, counsel appealed to the Court not to reverse the decision as it would mean a great hardship upon several business firms and bankers who had advanced moneys on properties situate outside Bombay on the understanding that they would be able to enforce their rights in respect thereof in the Bombay High Court.

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISIONS

Sir Chimanlal in reply stated that there were numerous cases where the Privy Council had upset decisions which had for a long been regarded as good law in India, and he referred particularly to the cases reported in 30 Madras 426 (where limitation in case of simple mortgage had ben cut down from 60 to 12 years). 42 T.A. 22 which lead to an amendment in the Registration Act 26 T. A. 113 (case of an adoption of an only son) on the latest being 52 T. A. 22 which upset a long line of authorities beginning with 7 Bom. He pointed out to their lordships the distinction between the rights created by the mortgagees security under the Indian law and the English law. In conclusion he appealed to their lordships to bring their Court in line with the reasoning adopted in this matter by the other High Courts and assured their Lordships that the Lordship complained about by the Advocate-General were purely imaginary and people in Calcutta and Madras were lending moneys on mortgages of immoveable properties situated outside the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of those High Courts.

After hearing arguments their Lordships reserved their judgment.

Messrs Thakoredas and Daru acted for the appellants.

Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co. acted for the 1st Respondents.

Messrs. Little and Co. acted for the 2nd Respondents.

DRAMATIC END OF SHIA CASE.

PATNA, July 23.

At the Patna High Court the Shia case, the facts of which have already been reported, came to a dramatic end when Sir Ali Imam, counsel for the plaintiffs made an offer to Mr. Manuk, counsel for the Secretary of State that they would have the suit dismissed if Government as an act of grace allowed a grant of a lump sum of Rs. 8,000 for repairs of the mausoleum of Mirza Iqbal Bchadur and the Shia mosque and a yearly grant of Rs. 3,000 to maintain them. Mr. Justice Das was pleased to ask Mr. Manuk to send the offer to Government with a strong recommendation to accept it. The case has been adjourned for the Government reply to the offer and will be resumed after the long vacation.—A. P.

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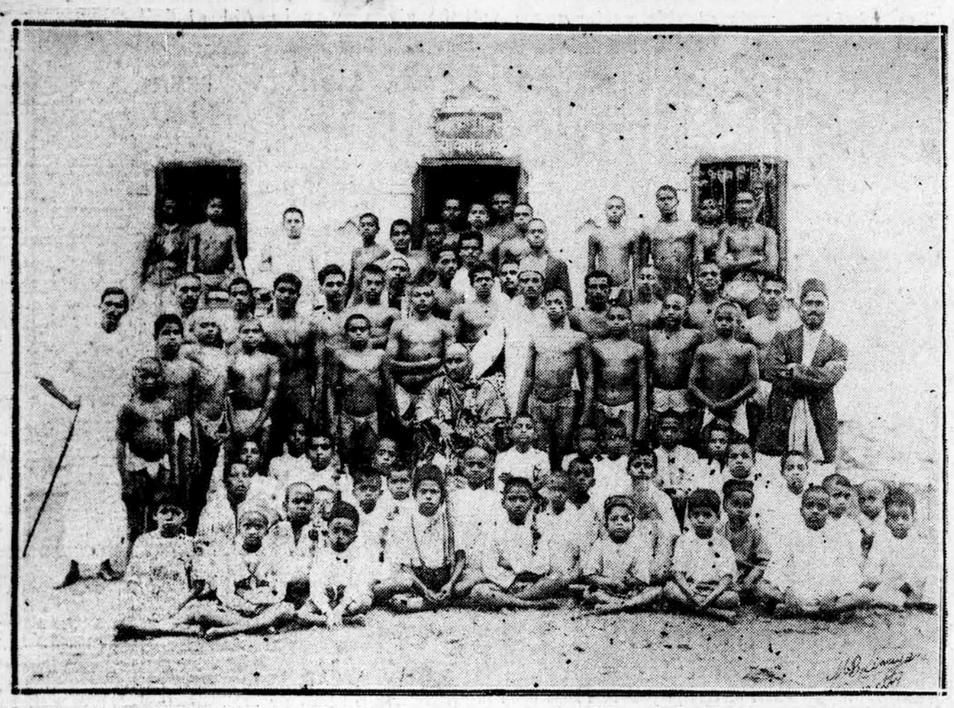


The Maharashtriya Mandal Vyayama shala (Gymnasium), Poona. His holiness Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya of Karweer Peeth, Dr. Kurtukoti, is seen seated in the centre of the group.

BHULESHWAR KABUTARKHANA.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

The "Kabutarkhana" or shelter for pigeons at the junction of Bhuleshwar and Cathedral Streets, the iron fencing round which has been removed under the orders of the Municipal Commissioner for reasons of traffic. On Thursday the Corporation adopted a resolution drawing the attention of the Commissioner to the fact that the feelings of the Hindus have been hurt by his action.

IN HIS DEFENCE

ALWAR AND NIMUCHANA.

NO INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALWAR, July 23.

His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar held a public durbar at the city palace, at which several jagirdars who had come for the birthday anniversary, officials, sirdars, civil and military officers and members of the public were present. Rai Bahadur L. Ram Saran Das of Lahore was among those present. The Maharaja in reviewing the Commission's report said:

"Gentlemen, you have now been told the simple and, I hope, the unvarnished history of the unfortunate Nimuchana incident. I should, indeed, fail sadly in my position did I not take my stand as the seeker after the truth, for the simple reason that the responsibilities of my throne involve holding even the scales of justice. It was only after several months of toleration and when I and my Government were firmly convinced that a dangerous refractory attitude had been formented amongst certain of my villagers who had begun to defy State orders, who had commenced to terrorise people in surrounding villages and who had refused to come to Alwar to make their statements that very reluctantly orders had to be given to arrest the leaders. In doing so it is only natural that those who assembled duly armed, as the villagers were, and they do not deny it that they should resist their own arrest. I have visited Nimuchana personally where I made local enquiries from my people and I summoned several of my cultivators to Alwar whose statements I listened to independently of the Commission for my own satisfaction. For all we know God's own truth may be hidden from human knowledge and on one's claim to reach it except that if one can feel through the voice of conscience that he has sincerely attempted to discover it and is satisfied in that attempt it is as much as he can aspire to. It is accordingly in this spirit that I state that it is evident from the enquiries instituted by my Commission and verified by myself that the villagers in resisting their capture did fire on the troops. One has only to go and see the Nimuchana village to realise why such a place was selected for a meeting and what could be the intention of those collected there with arms. It is surrounded by numerous deep dry *nullahs*, through which escape is easy. It is inhabited by several mahajans who own large *pakka* houses and which from my personal inspection from outside did not appear to have been seriously damaged and these baneyas could provide retains for the numerous people collected, such as no village in the vicinity is capable of doing. Then again Nimuchana is only 2 miles from the Jaipur border and retreat to another state through the *nullahs* is easy. There is ample evidence from the villagers themselves to show that some retired soldiers, instigated by others, encouraged these villagers to take the action which the latter now regret and which has, unfortunately, brought upon them these unfortunate results.

SEARCHING ENQUIRY.

The details now given of the casualties, the losses by fire, etc., are those which have been elicited after a very searching enquiry by the Commission, whose report I had to return twice not being satisfied with the inquiries up till then before they were able to come to their present and more detailed conclusions. Some of the members visited Nimuchana for several days and others have visited it less, but as the result of their enquiries it is obvious that there are discrepancies between the first communique and that now published regarding the casualties and losses. But, I must make it plain that the oirginal communique published was nothing more than a statement of the information available soon after the incident, for had I been completely satisfied with its result I should never have ordered, as published in the same communique, that a Commission should be appointed to make detailed enquiries. No loot is reported from the village and the order to commence fire and to cease fire were immediately and strictly observed by the troops on which performance their conduct is commendable. I particularly sent the Rajput troops from my Lancers, as it was a test of their loyalty and they could not work in the spirit of revenge against some of their own relatives. Some villagers allege that after the fire had first started at the head of the village, the troops or police after entering deliberately set fire to certain huts. I have personally made searching attempts to discover the truth of this allegation, and I should certainly be prepared to punish any such officers or employees for such deliberative conduct for as any of my people, even the humblest of my villagers, stand on the same pedestal before the seat of justice. But as no proof is forthcoming of this allegation, I on the other hand certainly have no intention of making scape goats of innocent persons merely to gratify individual fancies. The full amount of compensation as assessed by a committee of villagers has been ordered to be paid to-morrow to those who suffered from the fire and from personal inspection. I discovered that several, if not most, of the huts had already been repaired and thatched during the period that my Commission was making enquiries into the Nimuchana affairs.

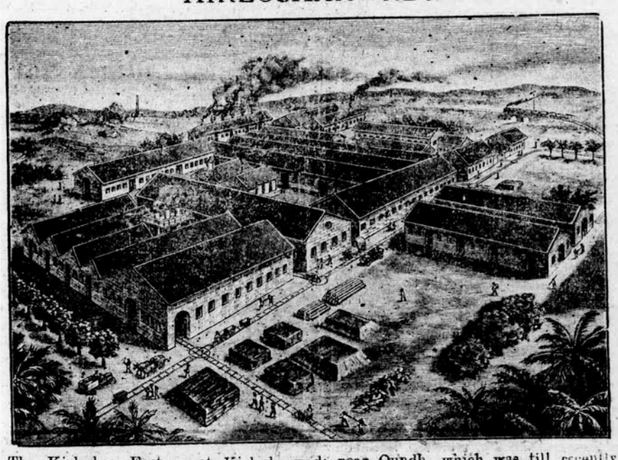
"A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE."

I must say I have been somewhat surprised by the numerous telegrams and requests I have received from dixerent bodies and individuals; many strange and unknown to myself or my Government, some making the request courteously and others putting it in the shape of a demand that they should depute persons from British India to come and investigate matters independently in my State. I could not be expected to make an indirect admission by accepting this suggestion that I or my Government were incapable of conducting an impartial inquiry. It seemed strange that outside bodies should deem it their right to interfere in the Government of a territory with which by treaty or law they have no concern. I hope, therefore, that it will be realised that it was entirely as a matter of principle which not only affects my State but all others of my order, that I felt constrained to refuse the requests made to me, which apart from setting the authority of my Government and myself at naught would certainly make it appear to my people that they should, in future, look to these non-official bodies from outside to come and administer impartial justice. Moreover, it would be a pitiable admission of the fact that these bodies had greater solicitude and interest for my people than myself. And then I have another view to put forward. What was the basis on which such an enquiry by these impartial bodies was conceived to be necessary? Presumably, because one or two of the agitators from the State after eating my salt had published an harrowing account in one paper which, naturally if true, would make the blood of any human being curdle. But if the Indian States have not lost their conscience, as I believe they have not, and if justice remains, as I hope it does, with those who are charged to exercise it the public which has been excited by these harrowing accounts can judge from the enquires so searching by now instituted, the difference between the real and grossly exaggerated tales. For instance, where are those 500 soldiers of my Lancers who went to Nimuchana, which number even my whose regiment does not aspire to and only one squadron went. Where is the horse artillery consisting of 300 people when I have no horse artillery to speak in name? Where are the numerous children that were said to be killed, when none have been accounted for? Where are the 600 people said to have been slaughtered, when detailed enquiries have proved the number killed to be 13? Where are the hundreds of cattle destroyed, when there were 60? Where are the 3 or 4 lakhs worth Mahajan who has been rendered penniless, when the total losses of the village only amount to Rs. 11,000 as stated by the villagers themselves and all the mahajans are now in the village? And, where again is the river along which the corpses were drowned? The *nullahs* in Nimuchana, except during the rains which did not begin on 15th of May, the date of the incident, are as dry as the floor under your feet. These are the facts which I should never have mentioned, but for the simple reason that this correspondent of the 'Pratap" brings in the sacred mother Ganges and on its oath made these ascertions. The sacred Ganges is also dear to me as a Sanatanist and now that I know the facts from personal enquiries as well as from those made by the Commission, I make this public statement that I will give free pardon to this man if he will come and prove his statements to me personally to be true. He asserts that if he cannot prove these facts his head may be blown off by canon. I do not aspire to inflict this penalty upon him, but let him inform me and then come to me under no fear of molestation or arrest and prove these facts, and I will give him a high reward and publicly express my remorse and shame at our incorrect discoveries. Otherwise, the world shall at least know where lies are concocted and published. I have given some undue prominence to this statement of this paper, because it was on this basis that other vernacular papers have apparently taken their lead and have made their comments.

GRATITUDE TO IMPERIAL GOVT.

Before I conclude, I should like to state that I am under a deep debt of gratitude to the Imperial Government for having shown complete trust and confidence in me and my Government throughout this Nimuchana affairs and my sincere thanks are due to Mr. Gibson, our Political Agent, whom I invited to be present this evening but who, owing to illness, could not come and whom without his making even a suggestion to that effect I also invited. He came with me during my visit to Nimuchana and was present when I made personal enquiries from my people at Alwar. I must also thank the English Press and some of the vernacular papers for the courtesy and patience they have displayed to me and my Government in regard to this unfortunate incident. It is a due of my own countrymen who have deemed it fit to show a spirit of intolerance and mistrust in our endeavour. I have no grudge to return, for I know truth cannot be hidden and under the eternal law must survive and though sometimes it takes time to assert itself the delay that has occurred in arriving at our final conclusion is regrettable, but it was invitable. Gentlemen, I can only close this chapter now with these remarks that nothing has happened that can tarnish my affection for the people destiny has placed in my charge any more than I feel such an event can really alter the devotion and love my people give me which is my richest treasure in my present position.

KIRLOSKARWADI.



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SWARAJISTS' PROGRAMME.

MAHARASHTRA OPINION.

THE "KESARI".—The triumph of the Satara Conference has been achieved at Calcutta. Of the decisions arrived at there two stand out prominently: (1) that the spinning franchise is to be revised shortly, and (2) that the Congress is to assume the direction of political work and make that work its principal concern. These were precisely the points suggested by the Satara Conference. The new point of interest is that the above decisions were arrived at not in opposition to Mahatma Gandhi but almost at his own instance and certainly with his help The Maharashtra party, which has at last come out successful, though for a time it came in for a good deal of criticism for its bold lead, may will be grateful to Mahatmaji. It should not, however, rest on its oars but should carry on its work assiduously till the above decisions are confirmed by the next All-India Congress Committee's meeting.

SURRENDER FOR UNITY.

THE "MAHARASHTRA DHARMA".—Mahatma Gandhi loves the spinning franchise dearly. He has stood by it through thick and thin. But at the same time he has assured the Swarajists that if it is a handicap to them and stands in the way of perfect unity, he is prepared to sacrifice it. This clearly shows how much Mahatmaji prizes unity and the interests of the Swaraj party. There need be no doubt, however, that even after the revision of the spinning franchise, Mahatmaji's devotion to spinning will be even more intense than before.

C. P. MINISTRY.

THE "MAHARASHTRA".—Some days ago we expressed the opinion that the C.P. Swarajists should not themselves accept ministerships but should allow suitable Independents to do so. But the insolent speech of Lord Birkenhead puts a severe strain upon our opinion. We would however suggest to the Swarajists of the Central Provinces that, while respecting the opinion of the proposed Round Table Conference, they should follow the general policy of the All-India Swaraj Party. It is clear from their resolutions at Calcutta that that party is ready to accept ministerships and co-operate with Government. But is it not necessary for Government to advance a step forward before the Swarajists can honourably co-operate?

INCONSISTENCY.

THE "DNYAN PRAKASH".—If to-day the Swarajists were to accept ministerships in Bengal and the Central Provinces, there would be no justification left for any opposition or delay on the part of the Secretary of State for India in extending the Reforms. But the Swarajists would not yet revise their policy. However, while they do not accept ministerships, they are now speaking the language of co-operation. The Hon. Mr. Tambe, for instance, the President of the Legislative Committee of Berar is reported to have admitted the need of co-operation. If the Swarajists are willing to work on committees and on local self-governing bodies, why should they not accept the Ministers' posts which control these bodies?

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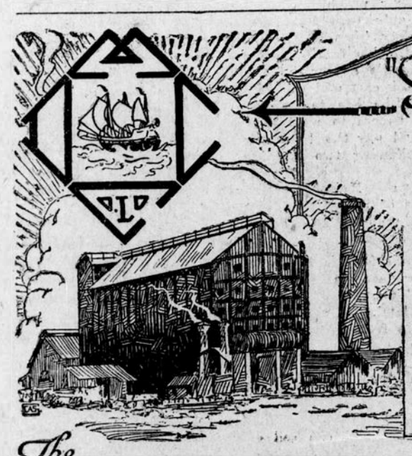

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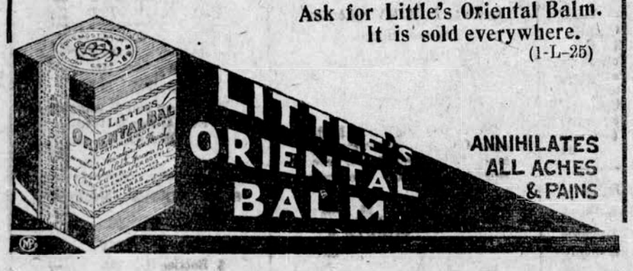

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PROPOSED REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As if the extracts I gave in my last two letters were not enought to convince the authorities that rainfall in the Alibag Taluka was not usually regular and well distributed, Nature thought it desirable to add fresh testimony by giving heavy rain and hindering sowing operations. More than sixteen inches of rain in a short space of time at the commencement of the season cannot but do great harm to agriculture. Rab materials and rubbish as manure could not be removed to the fields, and sowing had to be put off. Seeds sown upto 29th ultimo germinated well, but such instances are few and far between. In the majority of cases not even half the number of seeds sown has germinated. The seedlings will be spare, and a considerable portion of the arable area is likely to remain fallow.

In my second letter in your issue of 22nd April last, I promised to give specific instances to prove that agriculturists had of late to cultivate their lands at a loss. Out of the experiences of several landholders and cultivators that I have received I have selected some typical instances for this letter. Some of my informants do not wish that their names should be disclosed but they are prepared to convince any one at any time of the accuracy of their statements.

The following five instances are from the village of Avas:

(1) A Brahman landholder, who has let all his sixteen acres of rice land for rent gets in a good year twelve khandis of unhusked rice, but owing to the majority of seasons being bad, he found that his average income from this source was not more than eight khandis per annum for the last several years. He has two servants and fifteen heads of cattle. His income from other sources is limited. His present annual expenses for a family of eight members are about fifteen hundred rupees so that he has to run into debt. If agriculture were profitable, and he could get four more khandis to sell, he would not be obliged to borrow.

(2) Another Brahman landholder, who cultivates his land with the help of a servant and has let only about half an acre for eight maunds, has five persons in his family. His total average annual income from his land is only six khandis instead of nine in a normal year. His income from other sources is about one hundred and fifty rupees. His total annual expenses amount to over six hundred rupees, so that he has to incur debt every year. Five years ago he sold land worth about three thousand rupees to pay off his debts. He still owes a thousand rupees. If the seasons should have been normal he would have got three khandis more to sell every year.

(3) A third Brahman cultivated two and a half acres of his own land with hired labour. Being a robust man he used to work very hard in his field, but owing to bad seasons his average income was about three khandis a year instead of five while his expenses for his family of four persons and the wages of labourers amounted to two hundred and fifty rupees, so that sixteen years ago he sold all his land and a little later also the house he lived in. In his sixty-fifth year he now lives by begging. His only son is a primary teacher and gets hardly enough for himself his family and children. If he had got the normal produce of five khandis, he could have sold some portion of it to meet his expenses.

(4) Raghu Bhau Kavale, a backward cultivator about sixtyeight years old, says that twentyfive year's ago his father died leaving him seven acres of rice land and fourteen acres of varkas or grass-growing land, the whole being assessed for Government taxes at about sixty rupees. He had to engage a servant until his two sons came of age to help him in the cultivation of his land. His family consisted of seven persons. As he cultivated all the seven acres himself, he got nearly thirteen khandis in a good year, but the years being mostly bad, he generally realized only from five to eight khandis. He wanted four khandis for his family per annum, and he had to pay seventyfive rupees to his servant annually. He had from eighteen to twenty heads of cattle. In a good year he had enough for his wants but in bad years which were more numerous, he had always to go to his sowkar. Debts having accumulated, he had to sell two acres and fourteen gunthas of his rice land for seven hundred and twentyeight rupees fifteen years ago to clear them. About eight years ago his two sons divided between them his remaining land and his debt of four hundred rupees which he had incurred during seven years after selling part of his land. Four years ago his eldest son sold part of his land to pay off his increasing debt. Had he got normal income as in the times of his forefathers, he would not have been obliged to run into debt.

(5) Balkrishna Nana Rane, another backward cultivator owns eighteen acres of rice land, out of which he himself cultivates sixteen acres with the help of three servants. He possesses some varkas and some garden lands also, but his income from these is inconsiderable. From the sixteen acres he cultivates himself he ought to get at least thirty khandis a year, but during the whole period of the last thirty years there were only four normal years. During the past ten years, his average annual income was only about sixteen khandis. From the two acres he has let for two khandis he gets on an average only about a khandi and a quarter annually. He wants about six khandis for his family of eight members and for sowing. By selling the rest of his unhusked rice at a time when prices are generally low he gets from five to five hundred and fifty rupees. His annual expenses consisting of Government dues, cost of household articles, pays of servants, wages for labourers and fodder for about twenty heads of cattle come to about eight hundred rupees, and thus he is obliged to borrow from two to three hundred rupees annually. Ten year's ago he sold a piece of rice land for five hundred rupees and six years later another piece for twelve hundred rupees. He is still in debt to the extent of a thousand rupees. Had he got normal crop, he would not have been obliged to incur debt.

The following three instances are from the village of Mapgaon:—

(1) Vishnu Balaji Raut, a cultivator forty years of age, has a family of nineteen persons including children. He had fifteen acres of rice land and about thirty acres of varkas, assessed together at one hundred and fifty rupees. He cultivated ten acres himself and let five acres for five khandis. In a good year he got twentyfive khandis, but he hardly had two such years during the last fifteen years, and he found that his average annual income during this period was only about thirteen khandis. He requires ten khandis for his family. He has twentyfive heads of cattle requiring about two hundred rupees for their maintenance the rocky varkas growing very little grass. The surplus produce he can sell does not enable him to pay the Government dues, maintain the cattle and purchase household articles, etc., and therefore, he has to run into debt. Out of fifteen acres of his rice land he has already sold four acres, and he has still to pay seven hundred rupees. He has no vice, and he did not spend much on marriages etc. Bad years alone have brought him to such a pass.

(2) Ganpat Narayan Ghosalkar sixtytwo years old, had seven acres of rice land and about ten of varkas. His family consists of himself and eight children of whom the eldest is twelve years of age. As he was seldom able to obtain a normal crop from his land he had to sell all his rice land and the greater portion of his varkas. He now cultivates another's land, pays rent for it and passes his days in great sorrow and difficulties.

(3) Babu Kakaji Raut, Police Patel, having no land of his own, cultivates six acres of hired land and pays an annual rent of six khandis minus five or six maunds which he gets as remission. The average annual produce of the land he cultivates is about nine khandis, so that after paying the rent he gets a little over three khandis for his labour. Out of seven persons in his family only three go to work. He requires about four khandis for his family, so that he has to borrow about a hundred rupees annually for other household needs, although he receives fifty rupees per annum from Government for his services and also earns something by sewing clothes and making Ganpati idols. His is to-day indebted to his sowkars for five hundred rupees. A normal crop of eleven or twelve khandis would have saved him from the Marwadi's clutches.

The following is an instance from the village of Chinchoti:—

(1) Changu Mal Patel, an aboriginal cultivator owns ten acres of rice land and en of varkas. Twelve persons including a few children constitute his family. His total income, from his own land and from the land for which he pays rent is on an average only twenty khandis instead of about thirty khandis. He requires twelve khandis for his family and can sell about eight khandis a year. He has no vice or any bullock cart and yet owing to diminished output he has to borrow nearly five hundred rupees to meet the necessary expenses and pay the land assessment.

The following two instances are from Zirad:

(1) Nana Kalushet Gurav cultivates five acres of rented land and gets a little over a khandi on an average after paying the rent annually. He requires more than two khandis for his family, so that he has to borrow nearly a hundred rupees annually to meet his wants. He has already sold off his own land. A normal crop would have saved him from ruin.

(2) Mhadu Narayan Pansare cultivates his own four acres of land and obtains on an average only about five khandis per annum instead of the normal eight. For a family of six persons he requires two and a half khandis and can sell only about as much. By borrowing annually for his wants he has incurred a debt of fifteen hundred rupees during the last twenty years.—Yours, etc.

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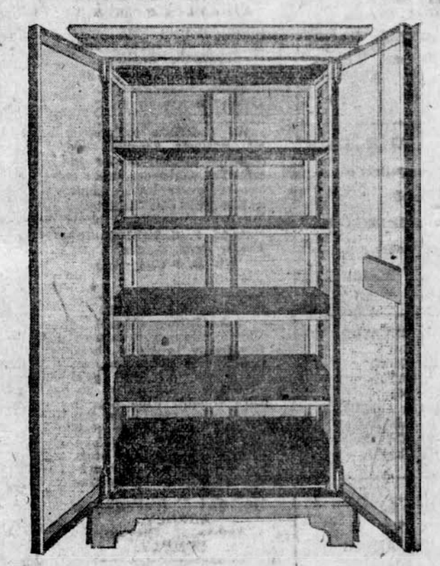

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To
The Editor,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

Sir,

In your widely circulated paper, some leading Citizens of Bombay had published under the heading 'a suggestion to Government', a letter about Dr. Treasurywalla's important discovery of "Hydrocele-cure" and it is a matter of regret that the said suggestion has not been taken up by Government or the Citizens or by the Medical Profession. I am sure you will give me an opportunity to publish my personal experience for the benefit of the General Public. I am an inhabitant of Cannanore and I knew of Dr. Treasurywalla's ability to cure the said disease long before the fact was adverted to by the press, as a cousin of mine, who was seriously suffering from "Hoematocele" had come to Bombay and had consulted an Eminent doctor, Dr. Bhadkamkar, M.A., M.D., who unselfishly advised him to take Dr. Treasurywalla's treatment. The advice was very rightly given and my cousin was cured in Bombay without any pain. He then went to Porbunder for his marriage and within a short time thereafter reached his native place in good health. This was a matter of great joy to us. My disease was of longer standing and I was suffering from "Hoematocele" on one side and "Hydrocele" on the other, and as the operation would have been dangerous and risky, the disease was allowed to go on and in a short time, it became very serious. My cousin, however, earnestly pressed me and assured me of a safe cure. I also came to Bombay and consulted Dr. Bhadkamkar, who gave me a letter of introduction to Dr. Treasurywalla and sent me to him. I was very much afraid at the time, but I can now confidently assert that Dr. Treasurywalla's treatment is quite safe, very easy and painless. Nearly two pints of blood was taken out from the "Hoematocele" on one side and I was able to walk about immediately after the operation. Every patient, who has placed himself under Dr. Treasurywalla's treatment, testifies that this is his unique discovery and no other doctor knows of it. For this unique discovery, any recompense will not be too much.

In India, there is no lack of philanthropic wealthy men Rajas and Maharajas, and I am sure, if any such man is convinced, he will surely for the benefit of humanity remunerate Dr Treasurywalla adequately and ask him to make his discovery public. It is patent that it is beyond one man's physical capacity to cure all persons suffering from this disease, and it is, therefore, necessary that other doctors and physicians should be made acquainted with this remedy. It is well known that the Government in case of Indians and local men takes very long in adequately rewarding where there is real merit. I, however, hope that some philanthropist will come forward, who will take steps to make this discovery of cent per cent. cure of "Hydrocele" a public property and earn the lasting gratitude of mankind.

(Sd.) KARSONDAS JIVAN
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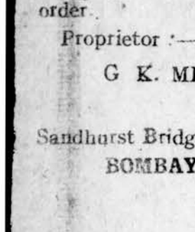

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SHAM ADVISORY COMMITTEES

AUTHORITIES' FEAR OF PUBLICITY.

At the annual meeting of the Passenger and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, held on Wednesday last, in submitting the report for the previous year, Mr. Jivraj Nensey, Secretary, said:—

During the course of the year under review, the Association had taken in hand many important subjects which had reached satisfactory conclusions. Many complaints had been brought to them from the public which had been submitted to the Railway Companies for consideration and final disposal. Though the Association had not been given a right of representation on the two Railways in the city, he was quite sure that such a right would be extended to the Association this year. Theirs was the first institution of that type in India. Mr. Nensey then thanked the members of the G.I.P. Railway Advisory Board, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna and the members of the Legislative Assembly, Messrs. J. M. Mehta and B. Das for having offered their co-operation in the work of the Association. Mr. Nensey also thanked the railway officials Sir Henry Freeland, the late Agent, Mr. N. Medley. the Secretary, and Mr. E. T. Robinson, the General Traffic Manager of the B.B. & C.I. Railway and Messrs. D.E. Fenton, H.G. Raumer, A. Richardson and Kundalmal of the G.I.P. Railway for having given help from time to time. He offered a public invitation to Mr. R. Maclean Agent of G.I.P. Railway to call for a round-table conference to discuss the common grounds of co-operation; and he hoped that the officials of the G.I.P. Railway would abandon their former attitude and behave with the public in a better manner.

Continuing Mr. Nensey said that it was a matter of satisfaction that the people had begun to understand their rights in an increasing degree. An instance in point was afforded by a suit that was filed against the G.I.P. Railway by Mr. Gadmal Gumanmal,a wealthy Marwadi gentleman for the seats which were reserved, but which were unbooked and Rs. 300 as damages were awarded to him by Mr. Justice Kemp. A Passengers' Fund had been started with a view to help those persons who were unable to file suits against Railway Companies for their just complaints. Over and above that an institution called the Legal Aid Society had been established which had generously offered its services, for those persons who could not fight for their rights. owing to financial inability.

Mr. Nensey then referred to the great mismanagement and maladministration on Railways in Kathiawar which were under supervision of different States. It was absolutely necessary that a Railway Advisory Board should be brought into being for the Kathiawar Railways. The Railway Passengers' Institutions at Belgaum and Madras were doing good work, but it seemed to him that every big town and city should have such institutions of its own. There were three branches of the Association viz., at Karachi. Adas and Mahuva. In order to safe-guard and watch the interests of the suburban travelling public, an institution by name "The Suburban Railway Advisory Board" had been established under the auspices of the Association. On that Board, two members were represented from each Suburban station and every travelling person on the suburban railways had a right to vote.

Proceeding Mr. Nensey made a reference to the harrassment caused to Suburban travelling public by the petty railway officials.

In order to be able to focuss the attention of the Government of India and the different Railway administrations to the hardships and difficulties of passengers a Passengers' Day (20th November) had been celebrated in different parts of India. In conclusion he thanked the President Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas and Vice-presidents Messrs. Laxmidas Raoji Tairsee and Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola and his Joint Secretary Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat for the help they had given in successfully discharging his duties.

RAILWAY AUTHORITIES FEAR OF PUBLICITY

Mr. L. R. Tairsee in seconding the adoption of the Report said that they had every reason to be satisfied with the activities of the Association under the enthusiastic secretariship of Mr. Jivraj Gokuldas Nensey and the painstaking zeal of his colleague Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat. He knew that the public appreciated the service they were rendering, but he would wish that they practically recognised what they were doing by either joining their forces or by strengthening their resources, as in all such fights the "silver bullets" did help. And whilst they had every reason to be satisfied with the co-operation of the public, they would tell them that they wanted more of in cash or in kind.

Whilst the public had extended to the Advisory Committee its good wishes and sympathy and support, could they say the same of the "Authorities that be"? asked Mr. Tairsee. He feared he could not say so because the Association was still "Unrecognised", not that they did not known of its existence. In March 1922 they were informed by the Government of Bombay that no private individual or private corporate body was supplied with Government publications free of charge and their appeal to the Railway Board was equally unsuccessful. While the local railway companies were treating them as "Untouchables" and the public more so, as the proceedings of these Advisory Committees were not open to Press nor were their proceedings obtainable, and what valuable work they were doing could be known only through the representatives. It might be that transactions were either so valuable that they must not be polluted by public gaze or there was little to do and much to conceal. Be that what it might, it was surprising that the were confidenial in the case of the G.I.P. Railway even to the members of the Municipal Corporation who had a representative on the said Board. Writing to them, the G.I.P. authorities maintained that as to what passes at their Advisory Meetings and the decisions taken were confidential and they added that "in future the Agent will not undertake to enter into correspondence about matters that have been discussed with the Advisory Committee or that can be brought to the notice of the Railway to that Committee as the information can be obtained by the interested public through the representatives of the public on the Advisory Committee". This was taking the confidential, rights of the Agents of Railway Committees too far, and was a dangerous encroachment on the rights of the public.

Continuing Mr. Tairsee said that the Advisory Committees by their ionstitution could not guarantee an effective redress of public grievances in respect of Railway Administration, the officers of Railways, especially State-managed Railways, had no right to dictate to the public as to the manner in which and the instrument through which they should ventilate grievances, and much less to refuse due attention to their representations. If the officials would realise that they were there because of the Railways and the Railways because of the public. they would acquire a due sense of their importance. The sooner that was realised the better for all concerned.

"HUMAN CARGO."

Turning to passengers by water, Mr. Tairsee said that their grievances were many and of long standing; and he regretted that their Association had not given it that attention which it called for. In that connection the "Bombay Chronicle" by the letters it had published in its columns under the heading "Human Cargo" on the occasion of the disembarkation of the Oajis, had done yeoman service Advisory Committees by their constitution and he was glad that the question of facilities to coast passengers was engaging the attention of the Bombay Port Trust. Mr. Hussenbhoy Abdulla Lalji was taking it up in the local Council this season.

Mr. Tairsee then referred to the help given to their Association by the Indian Press. Where all had helped them so well. he would not refer each by name. but it would be an act of ingratitude if he did not mention their tallest friend, the "Bombay Chronicle". It might not be out of notice of their members that it was owing to the "Chronicle" and Mr. Horniman particularly that though Mr. Vaidya, one of their members, had filed and lost a best case, the B.B. & C.I. Railway was moved to give up the cost recovered from Mr. Vaidya and though it had won in Court, the B.B. & C.I Railway won a greater victory by the generous act and thus removed the sting of defeat in what they believed was their right cause. The "Chronicle" had ever been their friend and if he was allowed to say their "Father Protector" to whom they were ever grateful.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola in requesting the members to adopt the Report expressed on their behalf his hearty congratulations to the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samuldas on his appointment as a member of the Governor's Executive Council. As a president, he had rendered useful service to the Association and hoped that the would bear them in mind whenever their questions were referred to him in his official capacity as a member of Council.

He then expressed his deep sense of loss for the untimely death of Deshbandhu C. R. Das which was a national calamity and it is a misfortune that we should at this critical stage lose the services of so able and so zealous a worker. as the Deshbandhu. One important point to which he would like to draw your attention in particular was the question of the Advisory Committee of the two Railways. It was a matter of great regret that neither the Government nor the Railways should have seen their way to accept their suggestion. of giving them representation on the Advisory Committees. The B.B. & C.I. Railway had replied that because Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey happened to be a member of that committee they do not see any necessity of giving them representation for the present in spite of their drawing their attention that Mr Jivraj's membership did not help them a bit. Mr. Jivraj had been asked to keep the proceedings of the Committee confidential. He failed to understand what reason Government and the Railways find to refuse their reasonable demand.

He had been asked as a Vice-President whether the letters from Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey to the Agent G. I. P. Railway appearing in the press had been brought to the knowledge of the Committee and whether it was done with the sanction of the Committee. Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey had corresponded in his individual capacity and not in the capacity of the Secretary of their Association. He had therefore requested Mr. Jivraj to be good enough not to go to the Press on matters connected with the Railways. without bringing the matter first to the knowledge of their Committee. The Railways did not wish to grant them representation. nor did they wish that their proceedings should be sent to their Committee, for their opinion or information, and now the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway had gone a step further and says in a letter to Mr. Nensey that he refuses to correspond in future with their Association. Mr. Tairsee and he hoped to solve the misunderstanding at the earliest possible opportunity.

It was very important continued Mr. Fazal that if the Association wished to preserve its own self-respect it should by its work and position create respect for it in the minds of the people. He therefore ventured to submit that in future no official of the Association should deal with any subject matter which come within the aims and objects of the Association without receiving a definite sanction from the Managing Committee.

In conclusion Mr. Fazal paid a glowing tribute to the work of the Honorary Secretaries, Mr. Jivraj Nensey and Khan Bahadur Ghamat. They had devoted a good deal of their time to the progress and welfare of the Association, particularly Mr. Jivraj who was a very zealous and enthusiastic worker of the Association.

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